"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today, becoming unsettled by night; probably rain tomorrow; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,848. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1915.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

POSSE AND PIUTES IN BATTLE; 3 KILLED

Relief Parties Hurried Out to Aid Against Indians on the Warpath in Utah.

UTAH TOWN SURROUNDED

Fears for the Whites of Bluff—Federal Troops May Be Asked to Fight Band of Outlaws.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAYSON, Utah, Feb. 21.—In a battle between the force of deputies under United States Marshal Aquila Nebeker of Salt Lake City, and the Piute Indians, outside of Bluff, Utah, two Indians were killed, and six taken prisoners. One white man lost his life and two were wounded.

The posse had come from Cortez, Col., determined to capture Tse-Na-Gat, an Indian outlaw who has gathered a band of marauders and has been terrorizing the white of the southern section of Utah.

The posse tried to surround the Indians' position at daybreak this morning, but the Indians heard them and immediately opened fire. Joe Akin of Dolores, Col., fell at the first volley. Firing continued for some minutes and two Indians were seen to fall dead.

Both sides ceased firing and Marshal Nebeker sent Mancos Jim, a Piute, who had joined the white men, to parley with the Indians and urge them to surrender. After a long powwow, Mancos Jim returned to the posse with the message from the Indians: "We will fight until death."

While the Marshal was waiting for this information, another band of Indians, under a chief named Cosey, came up the San Juan River about forty strong and attacked the posse from behind. The white men replied to the attack and held them off. In the meantime, the Indians camped up on the rocks outside Bluff reopened the attack and the posse was caught between two fires. One man, whose name is not known, was shot. At last reports he was still alive, but in serious condition.

The Indians, under Cosey, were driven off and in retreating, they cut the telephone wires, the only line of communication with Bluff.

The last message that came through said that the Indians had surrounded Bluff, and a general alarm was sent out all through the country. Posses were quickly organized here, and at Monticello and other relief expeditions are being formed at Dolores, Cortez, and Mancos, Colo.

A call for help has also been sent to Indian police at Ship Rock agency, New Mexico, and a demand for Federal troops may be made.

In the Grayson posse, which started out immediately, there were about eighteen men. The Monticello posse, twenty-nine strong, arrived here at 6 o'clock and started out immediately. They took a telephone outfit with them, intending to cut in on the wire at the closest point to Bluff.

It has been snowing steadily all day, and owing to the heavy fall, the progress of the posses will be slow.

Latest information from Bluff said that the strength of the Indians was double what the white men expected to find. They had heard that the Indians, entrenched in the Buttes about a mile above Bluff, on the San Juan River, were about fifty strong. With the reinforcements that came up the river from the south, it is believed that their force was in excess of 100 fighting men.

Owing to the statement from Bluff just before the wires were cut, that the Indians were surrounding the town, it was feared a massacre of the entire posse and residents of the town was imminent. This fact rushed relief parties forward in the face of one of the worst gales seen here this Winter.

No one here knows how many men Marshal Nebeker had in his party when he went to engage the Indians. The Colorado posse, mounted and well armed, arrived here yesterday at noon and, being afraid that the Indians would ascertain their whereabouts, Marshal Nebeker started toward Bluff between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. By hard riding, they arrived at Bluff at daybreak this morning.

They attempted to surround the Indians, who were camped about a mile out of the town, but the Indians, with sentinels out all around their camp, soon heard them and the alarm was sounded. As in the olden days, they came pouring out of their tents, guns in hand. Without waiting to be attacked, they opened fire on the posse.

The results of the battle will not be definitely known until the Monticello posse can cut in on the telephone wire and report. The situation at Bluff is critical, however, and the posse under Marshal Nebeker will need all the assistance that can be sent to them.

FOR DEPOSITS GUARANTEE.

Bryan Predicts Government Will Soon Adopt Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. — Secretary Bryan, in an address at the annual banquet of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Banking late last night, predicted that the time is not far distant when the Government will guarantee bank deposits. Such a guarantee was advocated by Mr. Bryan in his campaign for President in 1908.

"Don't forget your depositors," said Mr. Bryan. "I am told that more than 85 per cent. of the depositors are the public, while the remaining 15 per cent. are owners of the bank. One of the failures of bankers is to forget their depositors, and for that reason I have tried to have legislation passed which would protect them. The day will come when every bank depositor will be secured from loss."

Mr. Bryan asserted that an examination of the prisons of the country will show there are more burglaries committed from the inside of banks by unscrupulous officers than are committed from the outside by the popular type of burglar.

"I want to remind you bankers that banks were instituted for the community, not the community for banks. I appeal to you young men who are entering the banking business to resist the temptation that too often comes to the the bankers to ignore the depositor."

In opening his address Secretary Bryan said that he was "not only not a banker, but did not even have the esteem of the banking fraternity." He said that he was glad he had lived to see the time when "his crowd" had helped the bankers of the country through the passage of the Federal Reserve act.

Temptations were summarized by the Secretary of State in a series of "don'ts," as follows:

"Don't live beyond your means.

"Don't speculate.

"Don't allow your heart to become hardened because of the stern attitude which your profession demands at times.

"Don't become a miser.

"Don't neglect the interests of your depositors.

"Don't avoid politics.

"Don't let your vision become so distorted that you believe the community is made by and for the banks, not the banks by the community."

SURGEONS TO OPERATE ON BERNHARDT TODAY

Will Amputate Her Right Leg—Famous Actress Maintains Her Courage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The amputation of Sarah Bernhardt's right leg by Prof. Pozzi at Bordeaux has been postponed until tomorrow.

The great tragedienne awaits the ordeal with much fortitude, and in a letter to Maurice Barres, the writer, she relates that the surgeons told her an operation might be avoided if she would remain inactive for six months on a sofa. She continues:

"I declined. I am willing to be mutilated, but unwilling to remain paralyzed on a couch. Work is my life. I want to resume my work and thus regain my gaiety, and I hope to utilize all the artistic force that uplifts me and will uplift me to the last."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Mme. Jane Catulle Mendès, widow of the well-known writer, who will soon sail for South America on a lecture tour, in which she will discuss the alleged German atrocities, sends to tonight's Intransigeant a letter from Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose right leg is to be amputated tomorrow. Mme. Bernhardt writes:

My Dear—As you perhaps have learned, they are going to cut off my leg on Monday. They should have done so on Sunday, but it seems I was not sufficiently prepared. For that first performance the principal artist, my right leg, had not learned its rôle. It has now learned it, and it will be charming.

God speed you on your journey! Tell the Americans everything that has happened here. I published two articles in America against the Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor. In return I have had letters threatening me with death. But that does not matter—one can die only once.

I inclose some photographs.

Au revoir. A bientôt.

Mme. Mendès says:

"The writing is as firm and elegant as ever. Mme. Bernhardt's hand does not tremble any more than her heart.

"Seven photographs accompanied the letter. When I received them tears filled my eyes. Long ago Sarah for the first time represented Joan of Arc. Each night she had to fall heavily on her knees. That started the trouble. She was advised to be more prudent, but the rôle compelled Joan to act thus, and Mme. Bernhardt refused to change it. She continued, without allowing her face to show her suffering.

"Like the soldiers at the front, she has fought for an ideal. Like them she will suffer a glorious mutilation."

BORDEAUX, Feb. 21.—It was decided definitely today by the surgeons at the Hospital of St. Augustin of Arcachon to amputate the right leg of Sarah Bernhardt tomorrow.

Mme. Bernhardt maintains her courage, being described as apparently cheerful.

She has received a large number of telegrams expressing sympathy, sent from all parts of the world.

POLICE BAN ON BERLIN TEAS

Dr. von Jagow Suppresses Public Afternoon Entertainments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb. 21 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—Dr. von Jagow, the Berlin Chief of Police, has just forbidden all afternoon teas with music, recitations or lectures in hotels, cafés or restaurants throughout the capital.

No reason is assigned for this sudden prohibition, which has been at once enforced.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE PLOT?

German Officers on Way to Blow Up Bridges, Canada Hears.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 21.—Private advices received here from Canadian sources state that two men who arrived from an Italian port at Boston today, are under surveillance by Canadian agents as suspected German spies.

It is asserted that the men were disguised as Russian immigrants, but that an examination of their baggage revealed evidence that they were German officers. This evidence, it was said, included a map of the St. Lawrence River and the bridges over it. It was said that the men were bound for Canada.

PEACE PLEA TO DUTCH QUEEN

Great Petition in Amsterdam Urges Her to Offer Mediation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—The International Peace Committee of Amsterdam has addressed Queen Wilhelmina a petition in which her Majesty is requested to offer mediation with a view to bringing about an armistice or peace.

The petition is signed by some hundreds of thousands of people, including subjects of the belligerents.

WANT WHITLOCK IN INQUIRY

Cardinal Mercier Asks for Our Minister on Commission.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Correspondence of Cardinal Mercier with the German military commander at Malines, who asked for details of the shooting of priests in the diocese in order to make an investigation on behalf of Germany, is published by the Vinstième Siècle.

According to the correspondence, the Belgian prelate gave the names of victims and asked that Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, be appointed a member of the commission of inquiry.

PANAMA LOAVES SMALLER.

Government Increases Price of Bread to Canal Employes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 21.—The Government Commissary Department of the Canal Zone announced today that, owing to the high cost of flour, the size of Government-baked loaves will be reduced by three ounces.

ONLY 56 HOURS TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Coast Line "Florida and West Indian Limited." All Florida resorts reached. 4 Ltd. Trains Daily. Superior roadbed. 1318 B'way.—Adv.

CHINA IS BALKING AT JAPAN'S DEMANDS

Yuan Shih-kai Won't Discuss Any Infringment of Rights of Other Powers.

DEADLOCK IS IMMINENT

Conferences on Demands Will Be Resumed Today—Iyenaga Gives His Views.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—The Peking correspondent of The Times reports a deadlock in the Chino-Japanese negotiations.

President Yuan Shih-kai has refused to continue negotiations regarding any demands calculated to impair China's sovereignty and the treaty rights of other powers.

PEKING, Monday, Feb. 22.—The conferences between Eki Hioki, the Japanese Minister, and Lu Cheng-Hsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, on the Japanese demands upon China, will be resumed today. Japan, it is said, still insists on the acceptance of all of her demands, while China, it is declared, will consent to the discussion of only twelve of them.

The English and Chinese newspapers are reprinting statements from the Jiji Shimpo and other Japanese newspapers to the effect that China will derive no advantage by delaying her acceptance of the Japanese demands until the forthcoming Japanese election, it being asserted that both the Japanese parties have similar policies with regard to China.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 21.—"If Japan decides to retain Kiao-Chau with the consent of the powers, it will not violate China's open door," said Dr. Iyenaga, a prominent Japanese, in his address at the New Rochelle Forum this afternoon. He spoke to 2,000 people on "Japan in the Great War." Dr. Iyenaga has been in Japan's Diplomatic Service, and has been a professor in the University of Waseda and Chicago University.

"The European war has no direct bearing on Japan," said Dr. Iyenaga. "Japan's regular army would never act as hirelings to any other nation; we would never sacrifice their lives for the sake of money. Furthermore, the European war is none of our business. Let the European nations settle their own affairs, but, on the other hand, if victory perched on Germany's banner, the Far East would not be immune from war."

Dr. Iyenaga was asked the following questions: "What justification is there for Japan's notice to China that no foreign loan shall be negotiated by China without Japan's consent, and that no foreign adviser of the Chinese Government should in the future be retained without Japan's approval. Is it not in effect proclaiming a protectorate over China?"

Dr. Iyenaga laughed.

"There is no justification," he said. "I do not see how Japan has made such a demand. These questions are from a newspaper. They say a lot of things. These rumors have been going around, but until you know definitely and exactly what demands Japan has made upon China, it is risky to jump at conclusions. It would be putting China under a protectorate. Furthermore, Japan is a poor country and has little money to lend. Some of the demands we read in the newspapers, however, are reasonable."

WORD FROM EXPLORER.

Vilkitsky, Somewhere in Bering Strait, Told of War by Wireless.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian naval officer Vilkitsky, the arctic explorer, who recently discovered new territory which he named Nicholas II. Land, has again been heard of by wireless.

He left Vladivostok with two ships in July to attempt the arctic passage from east to west. He thus was ignorant of the outbreak of war, and he learned it from a wireless source somewhere in Bering Strait. Since then headquarters at Petrograd have sent many wireless messages, but this is the first from him that has reached here.

He reports his ships are now at Taioyr, 70 degrees 40 minutes north latitude and Vaikans, 77 degrees, both being on longitude 100 degrees, or thereabouts, east of Greenwich. The basin between the Nordenskeldt Archipelago and Emperor Nicholas II. Land was never free from ice last Summer.

If these conditions continue the explorer will have to spend another Winter where he is. His provisions will run short but he purposes to send back part of the crew, getting them to make arrangements with Sverdrup to bring them back. This will enable him to hold out another Winter.

BREAKS HIS BONDS, KILLS.

Workhouse Prisoner, Slipping Straitjacket, Fells Man with Stool.

When George B. Cusse broke loose from a straitjacket in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island last Friday night he grabbed a stool and rushed through the observation ward flourishing it at the other patients. Keepers tried to corner him, but before they could lay hands on him the stool had descended full force on the head of John Gleason, a 70-year-old vagrant, who had been detained for observation. Gleason was hurried unconscious to a hospital cot and died there last night.

Cusse was finally caught and placed in another straitjacket. He had been undergoing observation for his sanity when he broke loose. Gleason's death is being investigated by Coroner Hellenstein. At the Workhouse it was said that all information concerning the assault would have to come from Commissioner Davis.

PURE WATER FOR PANAMA.

Water Works Which Will Supply Panama Were Built by Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 21.—The modern system of waterworks, built by American engineers, which will supply 12,000,000 gallons of water daily to Panama, Balboa, Ancon and other canal villages, went into operation today.

The supply comes from the Chagres River, which at one time it was thought fatal even to bathe in.

The Peace of the World

By H. G. WELLS.

The noted author of "The War of the Worlds" will conclude his article, begun yesterday, in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order next Sunday's Times today.
The Times is always sold out early.

GIRLS' PETTICOATS MAKE HIM LIFE ROPE

Young Women Tie Underskirts Together to Save Man Who Fell from Hook Mountain.

LANDED ON NARROW LEDGE

Reiter Was Clinging to the Side of a 300-Foot Precipice When His Rescuers Arrived.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., Feb. 21.—Harry Reiter of 4 East 117th Street, New York, owes his life to the fact that nine young women of New York tore their petticoats into strips and made a lifeline for him when he fell from the top of Hook Mountain this afternoon.

Reiter, who is stopping at the Sunrise Mountain House at Pine Brook, came here a few days ago for a rest. He is fond of mountain climbing, and the mere fact that a large delegation of young women arrived yesterday to spend the holidays at the Mountain House did not deter him from taking his usual afternoon stroll alone.

In the party of young women who came to the hotel were Miss Ruth Levy of 441 West 124th Street, Miss Hannah Goldberg of 4 East Ninety-seventh Street, Miss Sadie Selzer of 51 East Ninety-ninth Street, Miss Maude Lewis of 523 West 187th Street, the Misses Minnie and Dorothy Shrea of 31 West 110th Street, Miss Rose Lascovitz of 166 West Eighty-third Street, Miss Dorothy Warner of 1,000 Madison Avenue, Miss Edith Singer of 24 West 118th Street, all of Manhattan, and Miss Rosetta Davis of San Francisco.

Reiter struck the trail for Indian Rock, which is about a mile from the house. It is a dangerous spot. Three hundred feet below flows the Passaic River, almost a straight drop from the edge of the rock. Reiter was alone. At least he thought so, until he turned and discovered that the young women he thought he had left behind him were climbing up only a short distance away.

Perhaps it was this that made him start; perhaps it was just hard luck that made a small rock give way under his feet. Anyway, he and the party of young women had hardly exchanged glances when they saw Reiter drop out of sight below the rock. The young women screamed, and then, led by Miss Levy, they hurried to the top of the cliff and looked down.

Instead of seeing something splash into the Passaic, they got a view of Reiter clinging to a segment of Hook Mountain that projected just far enough to keep him from continuing his downward journey. He had dropped only thirty feet, but there was no telling how soon he would loose his grip and go the rest of the way.

"Get a rope," one of the young women suggested, out Miss Levy vetoed that. It was a mile to the Mountain House, and Reiter would be lost before the swiftest runner in the party could get back with a rope.

"There's only one thing to do," she said, and in an instant what was once a perfectly good petticoat was being torn into strips and knotted together. The others followed her example, while Miss Levy bent over the cliff and called words of encouragement to Reiter.

It was the work of a few minutes to get the lifeline finished. Then an end was paid out until Reiter could catch hold, and, with all nine girls acting as "anchor," up came Reiter hand over hand. He wasn't much hurt, and personally conducted the party back to the house.

WANDERS MILES WITH BABY.

Woman Wheeling Perambulator in Harlem Is Found Helpless.

A woman about 28 years old, dressed in shabby clothes that had once been good, and pushing a perambulator in which was a boy 2 weeks old, had a girl, 2 years old, walking at her side last night when she was found at 145th Street and St Nicholas Avenue by Jesse M. Reno of 356 West 145th Street. A crowd had gathered about the woman and children. Mr. Reno saw that she was exhausted and led her into a drug store at the corner.

Dr. Glückstein, from Washington Heights Hospital, answered a call. As soon as the woman, who had not been able to talk coherently, saw his uniform, she became hysterical. It was evident that the uniform and the ambulance terrified her, so at Mr. Reno's suggestion, Dr. Glückstein went away. Mr. Reno assisted the woman and the children to his apartment, near the corner, where his wife administered to her until the arrival of Dr. Franklin Welker of 344 West 145th Street, the Reno family physician. Dr. Welker found that the woman was suffering from amnesia, but was too much exhausted to be treated.

The woman and the children, who also were tired and hungry, were put to bed for the night. No one was able to say how far they had wandered, but the police of the West 152d Street Station thought the three had gone miles. The one coherent sentence the woman was able was, "I push baby, I push baby." The little girl could say only, "Mama, mama."

BUTTS AGAIN FIRE RESCUER

But This Time Bulldog Hauls Out Only a Dead Poodle.

Tenants in the building at 108 West 141st Street called Policeman Thompson of the Lenox Avenue Station last night, when they smelled smoke escaping from the apartment of Irving Groomstein. Thompson forced open the door and entered, accompanied by Butts. Butts became a hero on last Thursday night, when he warned the tenants of a burning house of their danger. His master ran through the apartment and found that none of the tenants was in. As he stepped the flow of gas from a burner on a stove he heard Butts barking in a bedroom adjoining the kitchen and entered it as the bulldog was dragging a poodle from under the bed. The poodle was dead of asphyxiation.

ROBBERS IN MASKS HOLD UP EIGHT MEN

Thugs Raid Meeting of East Side Produce Dealers in Basement in Ludlow Street.

TAKE MONEY AND JEWELRY

Get $3,500 in Loot, Lock In Their Victims, and Make Escape with the Aid of an Auto.

An old-fashioned mask-and-gun holdup was successfully carried out Saturday night in the basement of 38 Ludlow Street, it was learned yesterday. Six robbers obtained from $3,500 to $4,000 in money and jewelry from eight men in the basement and made a clean getaway in a taxicab.

Every Saturday night the eight members of the East Side Produce Dealers' Exchange, an organization of jobbers, meet in the basement to talk over the business of the week and balance up credit accounts. It is customary for each member to take several hundred dollars with him to meet any demands of the occasion, and as all are prosperous east side dealers there is always much jewelry among them.

The robbers must have known these things, for the eight dealers had just settled themselves around a table in their room about 8 o'clock Saturday night when the six men drove up in a taxicab, the engine of which they left running, and entered the room with drawn revolvers, each man wearing a black mask.

"Hands up and back in a line against the wall," commanded the leader of the gang, and the eight dealers obeyed. One of them was inclined to remonstrate against the proceeding.

"This is no way to—" he exclaimed, but before he could complete his protest one of the masked men struck him in the mouth with the butt of a revolver, knocking out three of his teeth. After that the dealers submitted meekly to the robbery. Two of the robbers went through their pockets, while the other four held revolvers leveled at the produce dealers.

After the robbers had collected all of the money and jewelry among the dealers, they backed out of the basement, snapped a padlock on the outside of the door, thus shutting their victims in, and made away in the taxicab. As soon as the robbers had gone, the dealers began to make frantic efforts to get out of the room, but their cries were heard by no one, and it was five or ten minutes before they could break down the locked door. Pursuit of the robbers was, of course, hopeless, so Jacob Slotopolsky, one of those robbed, went to the Clinton Street Station, and later to Police Headquarters, to make a complaint. Detectives were put to work on the case at once, but by last night, as far as could be learned, they had found no clue to the identity of the robbers.

Slotopolsky was one of the heaviest losers in the raid, among the valuables taken from him being a diamond ring worth $250, a scarfpin valued at $150, and $150 in cash. His brother, Louis, lost $400 worth of cash and jewelry.

ASK GERMAN CHILDREN TO CURTAIL SANDWICH

Eat One Slice Instead of Two and Help the Fatherland, the Reported Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—The Daily Chronicle says an astonishing appeal addressed to the children of the German Empire appears in the press. The gist of it is to impress on them the extreme need of voluntarily giving up a substantial portion of their daily bread in order that the food supplies of the country may be sufficient for the adults who have to work at home and the soldiers who have to fight abroad.

The children are told that bread is now rapidly diminishing, and that unless they help by abstaining the country will be starved out before the next harvest is reaped. They are told of the "mean and abject nation" from which the North Sea separates them, and who are doing all in their power to shut out grain from Germany. The plan proposed is as follows:

Most of the children eat what is called vesperbread for supper, consisting of a double slice of bread, or they eat an afternoon sandwich. These thickish sandwiches weigh one-fifth of a pound. Supposing they ate only single slices in the afternoon, this would be of enormous assistance. It would be a saving of an incredible store of grain—millions and millions of pounds—before the new harvest is threshed.

"Tell your mothers to give you only single slices, and now be strong in your young hearts and help the Fatherland," concludes the appeal.

HUNGARY KEEPING HER GRAIN.

Austrians, Indignant, Demand That It be Divided Up.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Venice says the Burgomaster of Vienna and the President of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce today visited the Austrian Prime Minister and insisted that measures be taken to provide sufficient grain and flour to meet the city's needs.

"They said they thought," the correspondent adds, "that Hungary should be compelled to supplement Austria's inadequate supply of grain and that all supplies from both countries should be treated as a common stock. The Prime Minister assured them that the Cabinet was perfecting a plan to relieve the situation.

"The people seem indignant over what they style Hungary's manifest reluctance to share with Austria her surplus grain."

Stormy Trip from Bermuda.

The steamship Lincolnshire arrived last night from the Far East by way of Bermuda after a very stormy passage. Capt. Hart reported that the decks were frequently under water. One of the deck plates was started and water got into the hold. Repairs were made in Bermuda. Little damage was done to the cargo.

MINE DESTROYS AN AMERICAN STEAMER; BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK, BERLIN SAYS

Area Where Shipping Is Menaced.

In this chart the cross-shading indicates the announced British mined area.

The German naval authorities are understood to have mined much of the coastal waters from Borkum east and beyond the mouth of the Kiel Canal, also around Heligoland.

No. 1 in the chart indicates approximately the place where the Evelyn struck the mine that sent her to the bottom, and No. 2 the point where the Downshire was torpedoed by a German submarine.

GERMAN AIR RAID ON ENGLISH TOWNS

Hostile Aeroplane Drops Bombs on Braintree, Colchester, and Marks Tey.

COTTAGES ARE DAMAGED

But No Loss of Life Results—Colchester Barracks Are One Objective.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—Last night an aircraft, presumably German, for it dropped two bombs, flew over Braintree, forty-five miles northeast of London. The bombs fortunately fell into the fields—one in a field to the southwest of the town and the other in a field on the other side of the town.

There was no explosion, and on examination the bombs are thought to be incendiary machines. The only damage was to make a hole about a foot deep where they fell.

The story of the flight over the town told to a Chronicle correspondent by one who thought he was unable to see the craft in the darkness was close enough to hear the whirring of the engine.

"It was just about 8:40 o'clock," he said, "when I heard the whirring of a motor engine above me. I was some little distance from the outskirts of the town. Recognizing the noise as that of an aerial engine, I looked up in the direction from which the noise reached me. The night, however, was so dark that, though the craft was flying low and must have been near me, I could not distinguish anything.

"When the air vessel passed above me it appeared to me as if the pilot was steering right across the town, and I heard later that this was the case, for another bomb was dropped on the southeast side of the town."

From further inquiries The Chronicle learns that the airship came from the direction of London, and after passing over Braintree went in the direction of Colchester.

The working of the motor was first heard at 8:30 o'clock about half a mile out of the town. Later in the evening a search was made for the bombs and when they were found they were seen to be about eighteen inches in length with a diameter of eight inches at one end and thin at the other. A thin tube ran through them, and it is thought they were incendiary bombs.

Cottages Damaged at Colchester.

A dispatch from Colchester says:

"Considerable consternation was caused at Colchester at 8:40 tonight by the dropping of a bomb from an aircraft. Fortunately no one was injured, though somewhat extensive damage to cottage property in Butt Road resulted.

"People were returning from church and the streets were crowded when the explosion occurred. A bomb fell in the garden at the back of 4 Butts Road, seriously damaging this house and five adjoining cottages, while on the opposite side of the road the top windows of three houses were blown in.

"In the garden the bomb made a big hole in the centre of a flower bed and wrecked the adjacent woodshed. A brick outhouse had one wall pierced with a round perforation, which suggests shrapnel.

"The kitchen door of No. 4 was blown away and the window sashes were demolished. The interior presents a scene of havoc.

"In an adjoining room sat Quartermaster Sergeant Rabjohn of the Twentieth Hussars and his wife. He said that he and his wife were sitting by the fire at the time of the explosion.

"The mantle on the gasburner was blown away and we were left in darkness," he said, "so my first thought was to turn off the gas at the meter and rush upstairs to where our baby was sleeping. The noise had not disturbed him. Thank God, he was not in the back room, which is shattered.'

"Examination of the premises showed that the door from the kitchen to the sitting room had been burst open. Fragments of the shell or bomb had perforated the wall. One piece had gone through into the road. The stair-

Continued on Page 2.

REPORT TRANSPORT AND TROOPS LOST

Berlin Newspapers Feature a Story of Disaster About Which London Is Silent.

KITCHENER ARMY CROSSING

Perils of Passage Were Known and There Have Been Several Narrow Escapes.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The report of the sinking of a British transport, with troops, and the accompanying steamer reached Berlin too late for comment by the morning papers.

All of the papers, however, feature the report in first-page headlines, together with reports of the sinking of other vessels by submarines or mines.

If, as indicated by the foregoing, a British transport has been sunk, the news probably has been withheld in London.

Although accounts of the sinking of merchant steamers by German submarines or by mines have been passed promptly by the British censors, there has been no intimation in the London dispatches of the destruction of a transport.

That Lord Kitchener's great volunteer army, estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men, is now being transported to the Continent, has been admitted in dispatches from Europe. All the reports show that the British War Office is fully alive to the danger that the transport service between England and France faces from the German submarines.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, C. Arnold Slade, an artist, told how Etaples, in France, where he had lived several years, had been made a centre of British military activities on the Continent. The town is on the coast about fifteen miles south of Boulogne, and Mr. Slade says that when he left the town a few weeks ago the railroads in northwestern France were about to be closed to civilian traffic for a month. At the time he wrote his article fighting men were being brought across the Channel in large numbers. Of the danger these troops face he wrote:

"The troops are being landed at several ports—at Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Cherbourg, and the Brittany ports. Each transport is convoyed by battleships or cruisers with torpedo boats and destroyers, the shipping of troops being, of course, a very risky business.

"Yet I heard of no instance in which a transport with troops on board had been sunk, although I heard of some narrow escapes. Four German submarines were waiting near Plymouth for the transports with the first Canadian contingent aboard, but the submarines were sighted in time to be avoided.

"Subsequent Canadian contingents will go to France direct, and will not be taken to Salisbury Plain in England, for training, as was the first contingent."

SUBMARINES ORDERED TO SPARE AMERICANS?

Copenhagen Rumor Says Secret Instructions Have Been Given to Commanders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—The Daily Express learns from Copenhagen of a rumor printed there that secret orders have been given by Germany to all submarine commanders not to attack American merchant vessels, even if they are inside the war zone.

Steamship Evelyn Blown Up Off Borkum Island —Crew Saved.

HAD $350,000 COTTON CARGO

Disaster Occurred Outside the German War Zone, but Close to the German Coast.

WASHINGTON WAITS DETAILS

Recognizes the Situation as Delicate, but Thinks a Crisis Unlikely.

U-12 SINKS DOWNSHIRE

Germans Give British Crew Five Minutes to Escape Before Blowing Her Up.

BREMEN, (via London,) Feb. 21.—The American steamer Evelyn, which sailed from New York on Jan. 29 with a cargo of cotton for Bremen, struck a mine yesterday off Borkum Island, in the North Sea. The vessel sank.

Her Captain and twenty-seven of her crew were saved.

The nationality of the mine which destroyed the Evelyn has not been established.

Consul Cables Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Several hours after it had become known through newspaper sources that the American merchant steamer Evelyn, from New York for Bremen with a cargo of cotton, had been sunk in the North Sea, the State Department received official confirmation of the affair in the following cable message from the United States Consul at Bremen:

Steamer Evelyn, Capt. Smith; agents, Bull & Co., New York; blown up early Friday at Borkum. Crew saved. Ship and cargo lost. This telegram via Rotterdam.

Secretary Bryan personally gave this message to the newspapers shortly after it had been received by him. At the same time he announced that the Consul's dispatch had been repeated by cable to the American Embassies in London and Berlin, with instructions to have full care taken of the crew "and all facts obtained and reported."

While the press dispatches telling of the sinking of the Evelyn said that the vessel had been sunk by a mine, no such statement was made in the official message from the American Consul at Bremen, or, at least, the Consul's message as given to the press did not mention the cause of the disaster. The most important feature of this disturbing incident is the means by which the Evelyn was sunk, and the most important question is which of the belligerents was responsible for sending her to the bottom; if she was struck by a mine or some other instrument of destruction.

President and Bryan Silent.

The White House was notified of the loss of the Evelyn soon after the first press bulletin was received here telling of the affair. No statement on the subject was forthcoming from President Wilson or any White House official. When Secretary Bryan was told of the press dispatch about the sinking of the vessel, he said that he would have nothing to say on the subject in the absence of official details. Secretary Daniels declined to make any comment for the same reason.

When the first information came to Washington that an American merchant ship had been sunk by a mine off the German coast, it was taken for granted that a critical aspect would be imparted to the relations between Germany and the United States, already somewhat disturbed by the spirited protest of this Government over the implied threat in the German warning that neutral ships entering into the war zone were likely to be torpedoed by submarines. The original assumption on the basis of the press dispatch in regard to the Evelyn was that she had been sunk by a German mine.

But a study of the possible circumstances surrounding the matter, the geography of the locality where she went down, the certainty that she met her fate outside the German war zone, and the fact that she was carrying supplies to a German port, indicated that the sinking of this American ship might not prove such a serious problem in determining the future relations of the United States with any of the European belligerents.

From present information, although it is meagre, the Evelyn affair is not likely to produce an international crisis involving this Government in hostilities or aggravating the differences with Germany over the war zone order, even granted that it is shown that she was sunk through German agency.

Although the official telegram from the American Consul at Bremen did not say whether the Evelyn had been blown up by a torpedo from a submarine or by a submarine mine, the statement in press dispatches from Bremen that a mine destroyed the steamer was generally regarded as lessening the gravity of the situation. If the Evelyn had been destroyed by a torpedo it would have added greatly to the seriousness of the incident, because the loss of the vessel through submarine attack could mean nothing less than a deliberate as-

Liner Philadelphia Safe in Liverpool

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The American steamship Philadelphia, which sailed from New York on Feb. 13, arrived at Liverpool today. She had an uneventful passage. She crossed the Irish Sea during the night, with all lights out.

sault on an American neutral vessel, transporting a non-contraband cargo of American cotton to the port of Bremen. The Evelyn had a right, not only under the principles of international law, but also under the arrangements perfected with this Government and Germany, to haul cotton from the United States to Bremen without molestation. In granting cotton the freedom of the seas Great Britain is not considering cotton as contraband of war, and has informed the United States Government that it does not seek to prevent American cotton shipments from going to Bremen or other German ports in American or other neutral ships.

The reference in the message from the American Consul to the destruction of the Evelyn "at Borkum," was interpreted in some quarters as meaning that the vessel was within the territorial waters of Germany when she struck the mine; consequently some officials believed a claim for damages against Germany might be made by the American owners.

As the Evelyn was insured by the United States War Risk Insurance Bureau and is the first vessel lost that had been covered by Government insurance, an interesting precedent in international law may grow out of the proceedings.

Should investigation corroborate the preliminary press reports that the Evelyn was destroyed by a mine the situation, it is generally admitted in Washington tonight, will prove rather difficult, but more difficult than grave.

If a mine caused the vessel's loss, responsibility cannot be determined without knowledge whether it was German or British. The assumption that it was German is based on the fact that Great Britain has announced the position of her mine field, which is nearer the English coast and that Borkum is a German island, not far from that particular part of the German coast which adjoins the main German naval bases at Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven, from which German warships have started on their raids of the British coast, and toward which British warships have gone on raiding expeditions against the German Navy.

This whole section of the German coast has been heavily sown with coast defense mines. Many of these are submarine automatic contact mines, placed around the entrance to the Ems River and the port of Emden. As the Evelyn was bound east toward Bremen, the steamer had probably taken the English Channel route and then skirted the Netherlands coast, which was thought to be generally safe for neutral shipping.

Not in the German War Zone.

One important aspect of the case is that the Evelyn was not destroyed in the naval war zone which Germany sought to make effective against England, beginning last Thursday. The German war zone order expressly excluded from the zone a strip extending along the Holland coast for a distance of thirty miles from the shore line. The German war zone order contemplated that neutral shipping, to avoid danger, would sail around the north of Scotland, then down the eastern edge of the North Sea, and—if bound for Holland ports—around the German coast and thence in the thirty-mile safety strip down the Netherlands coast. The Evelyn was sailing in an opposite direction, eastward out of the thirty-mile strip along the Dutch coast into the waters washing the sandy Frisian Islands along the German coast. Borkum is within the thirty-mile strip. It is not more than fifteen miles from the coastline at the mouth of the Ems.

As the destruction of the Evelyn appears to have occurred outside the German naval war zone, it is assumed here that it was more probably caused by contact with a submarine mine. The question to be determined in such a case is whether the mine was British or German. The British mine field covers a rectangular space between the mouth of the Thames and the west coast of Holland. Any mines breaking loose from the British mine area would have to drift around the west and north coasts of Holland to reach Borkum. Reports from Holland at various times have told of mines washed up on the west coast, some being German and others British.

An Anchored Mine Suspected.

The presumption here—and it can only be presumption until official details are received—is that the mine that the Evelyn struck was an anchored contact mine. This is one of three types of mines in use. The type is that of a mine anchored in a definite locality, usually a channel through which ships must pass to attack a port. Such mines were laid off Borkum and the mouth of the Ems to bar the approach of British warships. A mine of this character explodes when a vessel strikes it, and therefore must be accurately charted in order that innocent ships may be piloted in and out of port without danger. Such mines are held at a depth of fifteen or twenty feet from the surface of the water by a certain amount of reserve buoyancy. They are charged with varying amounts of high explosives, depending on their size, and may contain as much as 300 pounds.

There is another type known as the anchored controlled mine. These are generally similar to the contact mines, except that they do not explode on contact, but by means of electric wires from fortified control stations on shore. They are usually arranged in groups, so that several are exploded at the same time. Since this type of mine is exploded only at the will of the operator on shore, innocent vessels can pass over the mine field without danger. These mines can be planted long in advance of hostilities. All anchored mines are supposed to be of such construction as to become ineffective if by accident they get adrift from their moorings.

There is a third type of mine that may have been responsible for the loss of the Evelyn. This is the floating mine. Floating mines are generally of much smaller size and are sown in the probable path of an enemy. As they are alike harmful to friend and foe, they are so arranged, in accordance with the terms of The Hague Convention, as to sink at the end of one hour. England, Germany, and France ratified this convention, not in its entirety, but with reservations. The United States ratified the convention without reservation.

Delicate Diplomatic Situation.

The news of the sinking of the Evelyn came at a time when the Administration was deliberating as to whether further steps were necessary to emphasize its determination to adhere to the courteous and friendly, but none the less solemn, warning given to the German Government with reference to the naval war zone order. Throughout the Administration circle there is a full realization that at no time in years has the conduct of American diplomacy required such careful handling. With the German Government notified that if an American ship or American lives were destroyed deliberately on the high seas by Germans means "the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Government of Germany to a strict accountability" and "to take any steps it may be necessary to take," there is a disposition in some official quarters to believe that it is not essential to say more, for whatever might be said would be mere repetition of the original representation. But whatever decision is reached as to further steps, the fact stands out that the Administration has determined to hold squarely to its declaration to Germany that "the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search unless a blockade is declared and effectively maintained."

To what extent, if any, the loss of the Evelyn will affect further action by the United States with reference to dangers to American shipping in European waters, has not been determined. The chances are, however, that if the Evelyn case is called to Germany's attention on the basis of possible evidence that the vessel went down through contact with a German mine, the incident will be used to emphasize what was said in the way of protest against the likelihood of the application of the German war zone order to American shipping.

The suggestion in the American note to the German Government that the declaration of a blockade would give Germany superior rights in dealing with neutral merchant ships voices a feeling that applies in the Administration mind to England as well as Germany. While the official objection to the German war zone order takes into consideration only the suggestion that neutral ships venturing into the war zone might be destroyed before their identity was discovered, the opinion prevails among some of the President's advisers that the basis for the order is not sound, and that the only proper method to be pursued by Germany in seeking to retaliate on Great Britain for the refusal of that Government to permit ships to carry food supplies to the non-combatant civilian population of Germany is to blockade the ports of the British Isles. The fact that Germany's naval position is such that a blockade of that character is impossible does not change the view among those who hold that the principle involved is superior to the practical aspect of the situation.

Think Britain Should Blockade.

In this connection it has become apparent that men in high standing in the Government are of the opinion that British interference with the free passage of neutral ships to German ports with foodstuffs for civilians is also contrary to sound principles of international order and observance. Great Britain's proper course, it is maintained is to blockade German ports and through that means carry out its policy of preventing food supplies from reaching Germany. A neutral ship seeking to run a declared blockade would have no claim for redress. This method of proceeding against an enemy is thoroughly justified by precedent and international acquiescence and in the opinion prevailing in certain high quarters here is not open to question, while the present process of seizing neutral ships on the high seas is regarded in some quarters as irregular and improper.

To what extent the contention that distinguishes between a maintained blockade and seizure on the high seas has impressed President Wilson has not been disclosed. But whatever the President's opinion in the matter may be, nothing has developed to indicate that the question involved will be put forward by the Government in further exchanges with Great Britain and Germany. It is not to be overlooked, however, that, generally speaking, this Government would be better satisfied if Germany should undertake her reprisals against Great Britain by declaring a real blockade of the British Isles, and Great Britain takes similar action with regard to the German coast.

Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—There has been intermittent cannonading from the sea to the Aisne, with a very effective fire by our artillery.

In the Champagne region a counter-attack by the enemy, which was brilliantly repulsed, was followed by a vigorous pursuit, which made us masters of the whole of the German position to the north and east of the wood captured by us yesterday.

On the rest of the front two other counter-attacks were repulsed, and we made fresh progress, particularly to the north of Les Menils. We captured 2 machine guns and 100 prisoners.

The enemy delivered his seventh counter-attack at Les Eparges, with a view to recovering the positions gained by us during the last two days. It failed as completely as its predecessors.

(*Day Report*)—In Belgium there were some infantry actions. In the section of Ypres we took a portion of some trenches which the enemy had occupied temporarily. It is confirmed that the Germans left several hundred men on the field. Our losses were slight.

In Champagne our gains were maintained. Two counter-attacks by the enemy toward night yesterday failed.

In the Vosges we repulsed three attacks, one on the northern bank of La Fecht and two on the southern bank. The fighting continues.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Near Nieuport an enemy ship, probably a mine-searching vessel, touched a mine and sank. Destroyers of the enemy disappeared when shelled.

On the highroad between Gheluvelt and Ypres, and on the canal southeast of Ypres, we took one of the enemy's trenches and a few prisoners.

In Champagne comparative quiet reigned yesterday after the heavy battles of previous days.

Near Combres three French attacks were carried out with strong forces and with great fierceness. They were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. We took 2 officers and 125 Frenchmen prisoners.

In the Vosges our attack made further progress. In the region southeast of Sulzern, we captured Hochrodberg, the heights near Hochrod, and the hamlets of Dretzel and Widenthal.

No actual changes have occurred in the district northwest of Grodno, north of Ossowetz, southeast of Kolno, and on the front between Przasnysz and the Vistula east of Plock, the battles are taking their course.

There is nothing new from Poland south of the Vistula.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The situation in Poland and West Galicia generally is unchanged. Yesterday it was calmer.

In the battles on the Carpathian front from Dukla Pass to Wyszkow, several Russian attacks again were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, who lost 750 men taken as prisoners. The operations south of the Dniester River are progressing.

In Bukowina all is calm.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—During the day just passed there have been collisions between the Russian and Turkish troops in the Trans-Tchoruk country.

EVELYN OWNED IN NEW YORK.

Carried $350,000 Worth of Cotton for the Harriss-Irby Company.

The steamship Evelyn, built thirty-two years ago, will go down in history as the last ship flying the American flag to sail out of Havana Harbor before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and the first vessel flying the American emblem to go to the bottom as the result of contact with a mine in the North Sea, planted by one of the belligerents in the present European war.

A. H. Bull & Co., the steamship agents of 8 and 10 Bridge Street, were the agents of the Evelyn, which at one time was the property of that firm. Recently the ship was sold to the Harriss-Irby Cotton Company of 15 William Street, the firm that stocked her with cotton in January, and started her from this port for Bremen on Jan. 29.

William L. Harriss of the latter firm said last night that the Evelyn had on board about 5,500 bales of cotton, worth approximately $350,000. The cargo was insured with the United States Government.

"The information that our ship was sunk by a mine was conveyed to me today," said Mr. Harriss, "and all that I can now say is that it was a risk—a war risk—that we took."

Asked when a statement with reference to the incident might be expected, Mr. Harriss replied:

"A statement of that nature will come from Washington, I think."

"Have you been in communication with Washington today?" Mr. Harriss was asked.

"No, not today," he answered. He added, however, that he thought his firm would be in communication with Washington today or tomorrow—if possible today.

Ernest M. Bull of the firm of A. H. Bull & Co. was informed of the loss of the Evelyn at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., last night. The information given him by THE TIMES was his first concerning the loss of the vessel. He explained that the ownership of the Evelyn had passed from his firm some time ago, although the firm was still interested in the ship as the New York agents of the new owners. Mr. Bull said that, pending full information from the other side, he did not feel justified in discussing an incident that might become international in importance.

W. H. R. Killeen, also of A. H. Bull & Co., said that the Evelyn was originally the British freighter Badsworth, built at Southampton in 1883. For many years the Badsworth was engaged in transoceanic trade. Sixteen years ago she was towed into New York, having been nearly wrecked in weathering a terrific storm at sea. She was placed in drydock and repaired, after which she passed to American registry, and her name was changed to the Evelyn. For several years after that she plied between New York and West Indian ports.

Six years ago A. H. Bull & Co. bought the ship, and subsequently sold her to the Philadelphia and Gulf Steamship Company of Philadelphia. Under that ownership she was placed in the American coastwise service, plying between Philadelphia, Tampa, and New Orleans. The Philadelphia and Gulf Steamship Company sold the ship to O. C. Hempstead & Co. of Philadelphia about two years ago, and that company in turn sold her to the Harriss-Irby Cotton Company.

When the Evelyn sailed from New York on Jan. 29 she was manned by a crew of twenty-eight men under command of Capt. Smith. None of the former or last owners of the Evelyn appeared to know much about Capt. Smith last night, beyond the fact that he was a good and careful navigator, and was a native of Northern New York.

After she left Havana, just before war was declared between this country and Spain, the Evelyn was chartered by the United States Government, and utilized as a naval collier attached to the fleet before Santiago.

The Evelyn was of 1,185 tons net and 1,963 tons gross register. She was a schooner-rigged, single-screw vessel, and was 252 feet long, 36 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in depth of hold. Despite her age, the Evelyn was considered an unusually seaworthy boat for her size, and her various owners have pointed to the fact that, as the Badsworth, she was rated 100 A1 by Lloyds.

The Evelyn passed Beachy Head, according to the cabled marine reports, on Feb. 15, and soon thereafter entered the North Sea. On Feb. 17 the ship reported at Rotterdam. That she was proceeding so slowly would seem to indicate that Capt. Smith was cautious in the extreme when passing through the mine-planted waters of the North Sea.

It was remarked last night that the point off Borkum Island, where the Evelyn is said to have gone down, is not within the war zone declared by Germany on Feb. 4. The island is directly off the German coast at the mouth of the Ems River.

Late last night Mr. Harriss said that he had not received any reports from his foreign agents concerning the loss of the Evelyn.

Mr. Harriss announced late last night that his company would not make any protest to the Government in Washington because of the sinking of the Evelyn. He added that the company would continue to ship cotton to Germany, but that in the future skippers would be advised to take the course to the north of Scotland, which Mr. Harriss said he considered a safe route.

U-12 USES A BOMB TO SINK THE DOWNSHIRE

Germans Give Irish Steamer's Crew Five Minutes to Take to Boats.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The small Irish coasting steamer Downshire was sunk last night by a German submarine off the Calf of Man, an island in the Irish Sea. The Germans gave the crew five minutes in which to leave their ship. The crew landed last night at Dundrum, County Down, Ireland.

The submarine which sank the Downshire was the U-12. The Germans fired three shots at the steamer before her Captain hove to. After the crew of the Downshire had taken to the boats they placed a bomb amidships of the steamer and exploded it and the Downshire sank in a few minutes.

The chief engineer of the Downshire gave the following account of the sinking of the vessel:

"The submarine was sighted two miles away by the lookout, and the Captain thereupon ordered me to push my engines all it was possible. He steered a zig-zag course, but the pursuer had superior speed and overhauled us in a short time and fired three shots. The aim was so good that we stopped immediately.

"The submarine drew up, fully above the surface of the water, a hundred feet away. Its Captain hailed us in good English and told us to get into our boats with haste.

"Then the waste steam began to blow out of our exhaust pipe. The German Captain got excited at this, thinking we were trying to signal for help, and ordered us to shut off the steam, saying otherwise he would open fire.

"I counted nineteen men on the submarine's deck. When our boats came alongside the submarine we waited there while five German sailors boarded one of our lifeboats, carrying a bomb which was in a hollow brass canister about 8 inches long and 4 inches wide. This they placed in the water under the side of the boat amidships. The canister floated nicely and the Germans lighted a fuse and then rowed back toward the submarine.

"Suddenly there was an explosion. In the dusk it seemed to have done little damage, but three minutes later the ship began to settle and then went down head first.

"Before the submarine departed we talked with the Captain, who was most affable.

"Why do you trouble about a little boat like ours?" we asked him.

"Why do you make war on us?" the Captain replied.

"Why don't you tackle those fishing boats?" we asked, indicating trawlers just visible on the horizon.

"We don't interfere with fishing boats; it's commercial craft we are seeking," said the German Captain.

The German submarines up to the present have demonstrated their ability only to attack slow steamers, or those lying at anchor, as a number of liners have passed to and fro in the Irish Sea, where the German craft have been at work, without being approached. In fact, with respect to Liverpool and other West Coast ports, the arrivals and departures have been above the Saturday and Sunday average, according to Lloyd's list.

The German submarine U-12 is of the class built in 1910-11. She is of 250 tons displacement and has a maximum cruising radius of 1,200 miles. The vessel has a complement of twelve men. Her armament includes three eighteen-inch torpedo tubes and two one-pounder high angle guns. She has a sped of thirteen knots above water and eight knots submerged.

LIVERPOOL (via London), Feb. 21.—The first British sailors to sight a German submarine and then to see the track of a torpedo making its way toward their ship were the members of the crew of the British steamer Cambank, which was sunk Saturday morning in the Irish Sea, off Linas Point. The survivors of the disaster arrived in their home port here today. The thir engineer and two firemen were killed in the explosion, and another member of the crew was drowned when he tried to jump into a boat. In all, twenty persons were saved from the wreck.

The submarine came into view, according to the stories told by the men of the Cambank, while the crew of the steamer was preparing the boats for an emergency. Then the torpedo was observed. The ship was standing still at the time, and the torpedo struck it squarely amidships, close to the stokehole. In less than fifteen minutes the bow of the vessel seemed to fall away, and then the ship broke in two and sank. Those of the crew who were able to make the boats drifted for three hours before they were picked up.

After discharging the torpedo which sank the Cambank the submarine quickly submerged itself. The crew of the Cambank say she unsuccessfully chased other boats in the vicinity.

AUSTRIANS FIRE ON ITALY'S FLAG

Warships Attack Fishing Boats at Antivari and Aeroplanes Drop Bombs.

ONE BOAT BADLY DAMAGED

Unable to Return to Italy—Great Excitement in Rome Follows the Receipt of the News.

BARI, Italy, (via Rome,) Feb. 21.—The fishing boat Gesu arrived today from Antivari, Montenegro.

The members of the crew said that the Gesu and the fishing boat Saturno, while flying Italian flags, had been fired upon by two Austrian torpedo boats.

The vessel, according to the crew, was anchored near Antivari with the Saturno when the Austrian torpedo boats approached. The Captains of the fishing vessels ordered their crews to land, and at the same time hoisted Italian flags.

The Austrians, according to the report, fired on the crews and then on the vessels, while Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs.

No one on either vessel was injured, but the Saturno was damaged so badly that she was unable to sail for home.

ROME, Feb. 21.—Today's report in regard to the firing by Austrian warships on Italian vessels at Antivari has caused great excitement in Rome.

A general fight, in which many persons were hurt, occurred today at a meeting called by the parties favorable to Italy's continued neutrality in the war and those desiring the Government to intervene. It was intended that speakers at the meeting should give the views of the respective parties.

The police were finally compelled to charge the crowd and disperse it.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—It is reported from Constantinople that the French troops which landed at Antivari to assist the Montenegrin Army consisted of only a single battalion.

The Russian cruiser Askold landed eight officers of the French General Staff at Antivari. They proceeded immediately to Cettinje.

HOW TO BEST SUBMARINES.

London Shipping Paper Gives Advice to Merchantmen.

Commenting on the warm reception given by the press to its offer of a $2,500 prize to the first British merchantman which should sink an enemy submarine the Syren and Shipping of London intimates that the feat is not difficult. In part it says:

"The war vessel does not spring up suddenly from the depths into that particular favorable position. She must have first ascertained by means of her periscope that there was a possible quarry in the neighborhood, and must then have manoeuvred until she got in the desired position. In other words, a sharp lookout aboard the merchant vessel would have revealed her presence long before she was ready to strike, for a periscope, small as it is, is not the sort of thing which any quick-eyed seaman would be likely to overlook.

"If a merchantman refuses to stop when called upon to do so by a submarine it is extremely unlikely that the latter will use her guns, (supposing that she has any,) for the sound of firing would be certain to attract the notice of British mosquito craft in the neighborhood; and it is even more unlikely that she will waste a torpedo on a small cargo boat, more especially if the merchant vessel is sufficiently far away to render the prospect of hitting her a doubtful one.

"In fact, it should be clearly understood that the power of the submarine rests to a considerable extent upon 'bluff.' That, at least, is the case when once she has been spotted. She is formidable enough when she can creep up and deliver an attack upon a stationary mark, but when her quarry has seen her in time and either runs or turns upon her she is the most ineffectual of war craft.

"At the first indication of any intention on the part of the merchantman to take the offensive the submarine would probably become invisible altogether, but it must also be remembered that such a craft, although entirely out of sight, may be by no means entirely out of reach, more especially if the attacking vessel be of fairly deep draught. Although she cannot be seen, she is there to be rammed, and the slightest touch will probably do the business very effectively."

TRANSFER GERMAN TANKER.

Delphin Becomes the Ardmore, Flying the Stars and Stripes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 21.—The former German tank steamer Delphin at Newport News today unfurled the Stars and Stripes at her masthead under the name of the Ardmore, having received American registry on Saturday afternoon. The tanker is the property of the Standard Oil Company with home port at New York, and has been entirely refitted at the Newport News Shipyard.

In order to avoid trouble at sea over her identity, the words, "Ardmore of New York, U. S. A.," in letters two feet high, have been painted on each side of the steamer back of the bow, and also across the stern. Officials declare the transfer is absolute in every detail.

The Ardmore, as the Delphin, arrived here on Aug. 16, after an exciting trip from Hamburg, dodging English warships. It was announced that she would be tied up until the settlement of the war. In November it was decided to overhaul and refit the tanker and ask for American registry. It is also reported that the tanker Jupiter will go under American registry.

ITALY LOOKS TO US.

Expects the United States to Lead in the Defense of Neutral Rights.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 21.—The course of the American Government in regard to the blockade of the British coast is followed with the keenest interest here. It is believed that the United States will take the lead in protecting neutral shipping rights, and the hope is expressed that its action will be so powerful as to bring about a league of neutrals able to make its influence felt not only in isolated incidents of the blockade, but in decisive action aiming to re-establish the rules of civilization.

DUTCH SAIL IN GROUPS.

Merchantmen, Painted National Colors, Start Across War Zone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Huge crowds gathered on the long quays today to watch the departure of eight Dutch merchantmen, all painted in the national colors.

These ships met others at Ymuiden, and the imposing mercantile armada left to cross the war zone for their respective destinations.

Big Cotton Cargo for Liverpool.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb. 21.—The British steamship Civilian sailed for Liverpool today, carrying 21,000 bales of cotton, valued at $[illegible].

AUSTRIANS TO ATTACK NEUTRAL SHIPPING?

Geneva Hears That They Think War With Italy Inevitable—Kaisers to Meet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to an Innsbruck dispatch, Austria is going to follow Germany's lead in her sea programme, though possessing only a few submarines. She intends to attack neutral shipping in the Adriatic, and is only awaiting orders from Berlin. This attitude shows that Austria considers war with Italy inevitable.

The same dispatch says that the German and Austrian Emperors with full staffs will hold a conference at an early date at a town close to the frontier. They have not met since the war began, though their Ministers have frequently been in conference. Francis Joseph, it is said, also wants a personal explanation from the Kaiser of the conduct of the military campaign.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 21.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's forthcoming visit to the Austrian Headquarters will be for the purpose of discussing personally with high officials of the Dual Monarchy the most important questions pending between the Triple Alliance powers, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

NORWEGIANS DISCUSS SEIZING GERMAN SHIPS

Suggestion to Avenge the Belridge If Claims For Indemnity Are Refused.

CHRISTIANIA, (via London,) Feb. 21.—Indignation at the sinking of the Norwegian tank steamship Belridge by a German submarine near Folkestone is expressed by the morning papers, which discuss possible means of demanding satisfaction.

"We presume the Norwegian Government will ask Germany to make a declaration whether the sinking of the Belridge was a mistake or a deliberate action," says the Morgenbladet. "Presumably neutral powers in their notes to Germany made all reservations regarding compensation for life and property which may be lost by the carrying out of the German threat to torpedo ships without previous examination. If legitimate claims of neutrals to indemnity are refused, the respective countries naturally will consider the question of placing an embargo on German ships lying in their various ports until a satisfactory arrangement is made of this economic question."

The Aftenposten considers there is no longer any reason why neutral countries should not seek means to avert the danger menacing shipping.

The Norwegian Journal of Commerce and Shipping says:

"The torpedoing of the Belridge is an event which it is unnecessary further to characterize. The ship was bound from one neutral port to another. She had been ordered to paint the word Norway in large letters on her sides, which surely was done. A repetition of the case may easily raise the greatest obstacles in the way of good relations with Germany. Needless to say, we shall not abandon the right of thousands of years to sail the open sea as neutrals."

SCANDINAVIANS PLAN TO CONVOY THEIR SHIPS

Suggested That Governments Buy Vessels and Man Them With Naval Crews.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I hear on the highest authority that prominent representatives of the three Scandinavian Governments now meeting in Copenhagen will recommend that a fleet of Government convoy ships should escort Scandinavian merchantment through the North Sea war zone. The idea is to buy twenty or thirty big trading steamers, man them with naval officers and crews, probably change the ships' names, paint them in naval colors, and let them fly the Scandinavian naval flags.

This and other proposals are being discussed at the present conference, which is attended by the following high officials: The Swedish Ambassador to Denmark, Secretary of the Swedish Cabinet and Commander Ankarcrona, representing Sweden; the Norwegian Ambassador, Prof. Hagaerup, who is an expert on international law, and Commander Capt. Peterson, representing Norway; Chief of the Danish Foreign Office Department, Chief of the Naval Department, and the Foreign Minister representing Denmark.

The conference has given great satisfaction here and effective measures proposed are welcomed by all Scandinavian shipping companies. The fact that the first neutral victim of German submarine is a Norwegian vessel has rendered a step of this kind necessary.

Germany's suggestion in the note to the United States as to convoying neutral commercial ships with warships is out of the question for Scandinavia, as her comparatively small navies could not be used for such a purpose—they are required for home defense. But Denmark, Norway, and Sweden possess many merchant ships which could be easily converted into naval convoys. If the proposal is agreed to it is practically certain that Scandinavian steamers will cross the North Sea in little fleets several times weekly, with Government guarantees that they are not carrying contraband.

REFUSE TO GO TO SEA.

Danes and Swedes Impressed by Sinking of the Belridge.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The instructions given to German submarines have, as was hoped in Germany, made a great impression on the Scandinavian sailors and stokers, a number of whom have refused to go to sea under present conditions. Affidavits to this effect were made yesterday before the Maritime and Commercial Court at Copenhagen on their behalf to justify their action in refusing to put to sea. Four crews especially urged to the President of the court that the accident to the Belridge proved the submarines had orders not to differentiate.

The crews added that if Denmark was a belligerent they would take any risks and do their duty, but under present conditions no money would induce them to risk their lives.

Swedish Ships Held Up.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—Traffic between England and Sweden has been discontinued for the time being, says a Copenhagen dispatch to The Daily Express, owing to the torpedoing of the Norwegian tank steamer Belridge. Ten ships were ready to sail in the last forty-eight hours, but the crews refused to leave the docks.

SHIP PASSES WAR ZONE.

The Newton, Cotton Laden, Arrives at Rotterdam.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The steamship Newton, owned in this city, arrived at Rotterdam today after passing through the sea war zone established by Germany, according to private cable advices received tonight.

The Newton left Savannah on Feb. 3, carrying 14,000 bales of cotton.

BIG BATTLES RAGE ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Czar's Armies Are Forcing the Fighting from East Prussia to Bukowina.

PRZEMYSL SORTIES FAIL

Terrific Struggle in Carpathians Has Lasted Fifty Days and Deadlock Still is Unbroken.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—Big battles are in progress near the East Prussian frontier, where the Russians claim to have stemmed the German advance; in Western Galicia, where the Russians have become more active; in the Carpathians, where the troops have been fighting for nearly two months, and in Bukowina, where again the Russians have been reinforced and are resisting the Austro-German advance.

Petrograd dispatches say that the Germans have met an impenetrable barrier in the vicinity of Ossowetz and that their difficulties have been increased by the overflowing of the Niemen River. They are in great force, however, and the battle which is only just beginning promises to be a severe one.

There seems to be little change in the relative positions in West Galicia, although both sides have been making an effort to move forward, while in the Carpathians, although the fighting is undiminished in violence, the battle lines remain about as they were. A big battle is being fought north of the Nadworna-Kolomea line in Southeastern Galicia and, according to German correspondents the Russians have brought up large reinforcements from Stanislau.

A Petrograd dispatch to The Times says that the Russian counter move to the German advance from East Prussia has begun along a front of 100 miles to the north of the Bohr and Narew Rivers.

The Russian losses in East Prussia, as given by the German Commander, are described as "fanciful," although they were undoubtedly heavy.

In Petrograd it is thought that the German movement in East Prussia is a diversion to conceal more important operations in Galicia, to which country the Germans apparently intend to direct their main effort. Six new German army corps have been concentrated south of the Carpathians.

Russians Now Attacking.

The crushing blow which Germany hoped to deliver against the Russians from East Prussia has fallen short, according to The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent.

"The Russians have extricated their main body from the German pincers," says the dispatch, "and the Germans, instead of attacking, are being attacked. Russian reinforcements are arriving constantly in large numbers.

"A fierce attack from the direction of Lomza compelled the Germans to bring troops from the north and abandon for the moment their advance toward the River Niemen, where only their cavalry is operating in small bodies. The German movement towar dthe fortress of Novogeorgievsk continues, but less energetically. All along the line, in fact, there is onticeable a slackening of effort."

HINDENBURG'S PLAN SHOWN.

Trying to Keep Foe Within Line of the Vistula Throughout Its Length.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In Northeast Poland the curtain is now considerably lifted and the scope of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's last strategic manoeuvres is clearly outlined. His aim from the beginning has been to confine the Russians within the line of the Vistula, throughout its entire course.

His first attempt, directed from Southwest Poland in October, to press the Russians behind the great river failed, mainly because of a successful sortie by a string of Russian cavalry columns from Novo Georgievsk through Lowitz which undid in three days all the dearly-paid-for work of the huge German armies which then had been facing Bloni and Ivangorod fortresses.

Von Hindenburg in another determined effort to tie his adversaries to the Vistula has given most serious attention to Novo Georgievsk and all the line of fortresses stretching northeast from the right bank of the Vistula—Pultusk, Ostrolenka, Lomza, and Ossowetz.

East of this last stronghold where the Germans were defeated in October they have apparently two or three corps which came from the South Masurian Lakes, manoeuvring tentatively without much fighting in the direction of the road to Grodno. They are not attempting now any speedy operations and have left their flank threatened since the sharp defeat of the German cavalry on the Niemen, where all the survivors of a Uhlan regiment which the Russians cut down are prisoners.

The Germans have a larger army nearer Ossowetz which, however, is not invested or even bombarded. Their other chief force in the northeast has moved on the road to Lomza and a series of pitched battles, where the Russians generally are the attacking side, has begun along the marshy flat banks north of the Narew and Bobr. The Germans are believed to have nine corps in this region.

Less is known of the battle area between Serpete and Plonsk, where great forces are now gathering.

It is plain that despite any developments in the campaign in Western Europe, the Germans mean to bring yet more men into the eastern operations and to keep them here, but the position is now evidently strongly covered and a great German army will be needed for the new northern campaign.

The present aggressive tactics of the Russians in the middle disposition has surprised the Germans, who although they have been using Przasnysz for most of the last three months as an observation point and base for cavalry reconnoissances have prepared no earthworks for the pitched battles the Russians are forcing on them. Przasnysz is serving as a hinge for two German wings, one stretching sixty miles southwest to the Vistula and the other spreading eighty miles northeast into the Augustowo forest. The Germans are very cautious along the left wing, where the reserves are kept within a dozen miles of the East Prussian border.

It is calculated that the enemy has now about twenty corps employed in the Carpathians, of which about a quarter are Germans. Their determined attacks on the Wyszkow Pass have failed decisively and the Russians are able to develop a strong offensive.

The German strategists in the southern campaign are striving their utmost to impose the line of the San River as the western boundary for the Russians, and have begun vigorous fighting, supported by masses of heavy artillery along the Dunavetz, but the Russians by prompt seizure of Tarnow, with control of both the roads and railways of Western Galicia anticipated and frustrated their bold plan for cutting between their western main army and the co-operating columns in the Carpathian passes.

Two sorties from Przemysl were promptly beaten back and the blockade is maintained complete.

Positions Won and Lost Repeatedly

VENICE, (via London,) Feb. 21.—The Hungarian newspapers contain vivid accounts of the struggle in the Carpathians, where a gigantic battle has been in progress for fifty days along the whole line of mountains some 300 miles in length.

No true picture can be painted of the general situation, since it changes from day to day and from night to night. In the first of the engagements the troops were moved with machine-like formation, but now individual heroism finds freer play.

Vicious attacks were made to gain heights or sheltered positions. These attacks are repelled with reckless abandon. Sometimes a position will be gained and lost again three times within twenty-four hours. There is one height on the front which has been stormed one hundred times, and even now neither side can claim to hold it. No sooner is it won and the victors installed on it than the vanquished gather new forces and storm it again.

Meantime the Russians are gathering immense additional forces in the centre of the Carpathians.

CRITICISES GERMANS HERE.

Russian Paper Says They Are Colonists Who Labor for Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Novoe Vremya contains a striking leading article on Germans in America. Hitherto, it say, America has always been supposed to be some sort of a special mill which ground down European immigrants of every nationality and turned them out as American citizens. This, however, does not apply to German immigrants, who remain German to the second and third generations, and America has some six millions of these double nationality citizens in her midst.

America is for these, no matter how long they may have lived there, only a field for exploitation, but never a home. The Germans in America have their own purely German organizations. The stringency of American laws compels them to learn the English language, but they have their own German church organizations, their own clubs, charities, industries, and press. In fact they live in the disguise of American citizens precisely as all colonists live away from their land of origin.

The Novoe Vremya then proceeds to detail "the real objects" of the neutrality league which the German colonists have started in America. This transparent device to utilize American feelings for purely German ends, it says, is clinched by the significant reminder to Americans that German colonists command five million votes at the elections.

The Novoe Vremya concludes:

"We know how great is the power of the German colonists by our own bitter experiences. It is plainly to be seen how on a much greater scale the German colonists seek to sway the American people."

SNIPING ALONG THE PRUTH.

Russians and Austrians on the Very Edge of Rumanian Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MAMORNITZA, Rumania, Received London, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russians are occupying fresh postions on the right bank of the Pruth. On the side nearest the Rumanian frontier they are confronted by a weak force of Austrians, who so far have made no serious attempt at an offensive movement. The enemy hesitates to attack, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements.

The frozen Pruth separates the hostile forces. There is intermittent sniping throughout the day along the Pruth-Mamornitza line. On the Czernowitz frontier the peasants on the summit of the hills pass the time watching the Russians and Austrians potting at each other within 200 yards of Rumanian territory. Several Russians yesterday wandered on the wrong side of the frontier and were disarmed by Rumanian soldiers who are holding the ring and keeping a sharp lookout for belligerent trespassers.

Austrian officers without arms visited the local inn last night in search of warmth and good cheer. Among them was one whom I had known intimately in Paris. This unexpected meeting in the midst of war between our respective countries was somewhat embarrassing to both of us. We discussed many things and recalled mutual friends of pre-war days, carefully avoiding the subject of hostilities.

The retirement of the Russians from their position at Czernowitz was due to strategic reasons. They were threatened by a hostile column coming from Galicia, and the retreat was effected in good order throughout.

HOLD PEASANTS AS PRISONERS

Russians Who Were Employed in Germany Made to Till Soil.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—When Germany declared war on Russia there were a couple of hundred thousand Russian peasants of both sexes on German soil employed as agricultural laborers for the harvest season.

No small part of the field labor in East Prussia has been done annually for generations past by Russian subjects, who cross the frontier with special passes supplied for the purpose. These hapless thousands were promptly declared prisoners of war, and only after months of energetic diplomacy were some of them—perhaps half—able to get back home again. Now I hear that the remainder are being compelled to sign new contracts for agricultural labor from March to the end of the year, the alternative being enforced labor or one year's imprisonment.

During the interval between the completion of the last harvesting and the present approaching seedtime these wretched so-called prisoners of war have been utilized in several known cases on defensive works under military law.

WANT TO LEARN OUR PLANS.

London Uncertain as to Our Attitude on German Raids.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—The Daily News war editorial article asks what will be the attitude of the neutral States in the event of any of their ships being struck by German torpedoes or mines. That question, it says, so far as Norway is concerned, has already been raised.

"From the United States, the greatest of the neutral States," as the article says, "no decision has yet come. President Wilson has not answered the German note nor passed upon the German invitation to convoy American commerce. He will doubtless exhaust every effort to maintain neutrality, and there is not likely to be any difficulty in doing so unless and until the methods result in actual destruction of American ships or American lives."

German Cotton Steamer Ashore.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21, via London, Feb. 22.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says the German steamer Austria, cotton laden, bound from Gothenberg for Bremerhaven, has gone ashore near Malmoe, Sweden, and that salvage steamers are attending her.

WARNING TO AMERICA BY BRITISH ADMIRAL

Montagu Wrote That We Must Strengthen Our Fleet or Lose Power.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 21.—A warning to the United States to take heed of the European war and strengthen its fleet is contained in a letter received by Casper Henry Burton of Cincinnati from Rear Admiral Victor Alexander Montagu of England, who died Jan. 31 last. Mr. Burton today made public the letter which is believed to have been one of the last written by the Admiral. It follows in part:

"America must establish herself as a sea power in the Far West, or her days are numbered. When, one can only leave to her fates to decide, but the day will come when you will be dragged into war, and without a powerful fleet you will be done.

"Your fleet should be almost doubled, not only to enable you to defend your Monroe Doctrine, but for the protection of your large foreign tradings. This war over here will end in a general upheaval of the balance of power in Europe, and America consequently will have to look out for squalls.

"When this war ceases there will follow a second edition; the Balkan States will begin. Austria, disabled as well as Germany, will set Bulgaria, Servia, Rumania, and Greece at work. The Turk will be sent to blazes before the war ends. Russia will have her bag—but she can't have all. You will have trouble with South America, Brazil, &c., and consequently Spain.

"The blood in your fleet must be bona-fide; of American extraction; no cross with other nations. Aliens are a curse, and if I were the 'boss' of my country I would disallow all nationalization of foreign subjects. We are all intermixed, and it breeds unrighteousness and jealousies.

"The Germans seem to glory in taking their own lives, as well as their enemies and when her citizens there have been slaughtered enough with no results obtainable, the Kaiser will be told to go or make peace. That he will go is certain when that time comes, but many more will have to be killed, alas!

"All her trade gone, all her shipping, her colliers and fleet bottled up, afraid to venture out up to now.

"Italy will join us in the Spring. She wants to see Austria a bit more hampered."

MEDAL GIVEN AT HOSPITAL

Wounded and American Staff See Ceremony at Neuilly

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—At the American hospital at Neuilly a wounded Sergeant, Bouche of the Third Zouaves, yesterday received the military medal. It was pinned on in the presence of the wounded and, the hospital staff by Lieut. Silve, himself barely convalescent.

The decoration was awarded for extreme gallantry in action on Dec. 7.

TO PUSH FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

Berlin Says Czar's Forces Are Unable to Offer Serious Resistance.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—According to information here, the pursuit of the Russian Tenth Army, which was driven out of East Prussia, is being kept up vigorously, and the Russians are unable to offer serious resistance anywhere. There seems to be ground for the belief that a vigorous offensive is to be maintained for a time in the east, even at the cost of refraining from any active offensive movements on the western front.

The Austrians are vigorously pushing their campaign in Galicia and Bukowina, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions.

GERMAN AIR RAID ON ENGLISH TOWNS

Continued from Page 1.

case, leading out of the sitting room, was badly damaged. It is a marvel that the family escaped.

Tried to Hit Barracks.

"There is no doubt that the objective was the artillery barracks, which were only about two or three hundred yards away from the spot where the missile landed.

"The affair created a great deal of excitement here, but there was no approach to a panic."

"I understand that the raider or raiders in the first place passed over Brightlingsea and then made their way inland. It was apparently while coming from the seaboard side of the coast that they passed over here. They seemed to come from a southeasterly direction."

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Clacton-on-Sea says:

"At about 9 o'clock tonight an aeroplane passed over the coastguard station, coming from the direction of the land. It made out to sea. It was not seen, but was heard. No bombs were dropped."

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—The aeroplane which flew over Braintree and Colchester also dropped bombs at Marks Tey, six and one-half miles west of Colchester, and near Coggeshall, but no serious damage resulted there.

Bombs, dropped by the aeroplane, tore holes in the ground several feet in diameter. The bomb, dropped in Braintree was conical in shape and almost a yard long.

INSPECTS ZEPPELIN WRECK.

Danish Aviator Says It Ran Short of Gasoline.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 21, (via London, Feb. 22.)—The Danish aviator Alfred Nervoe, who went to Esbjerg to inspect the wreckage of the Zeppelin airship which drifted ashore on the island of Fanoe last Wednesday, telegraphs the local newspapers that the disaster was due chiefly to the fact that the dirigible ran short of gasoline and also had engine trouble which made her unmanageable in the heavy wind.

"A visit to the wreckage," says Nervoe, "shows that the crew destroyed the wireless apparatus, code books and most of the machinery before abandoning the airship. The dirigible was about 550 feet long and about fifty feet wide. The fittings show that it was one of the latest German products. The bomb-throwing apparatus and several bombs were still intact."

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BIG EVENTS HINGE ON DARDANELLES

British Critics Say Capture Will Mark a New Phase of the War.

MUST BE CARRIED OUT NOW

Influence Will Be Felt in the Balkans and in the Campaign Against Egypt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—The Times's naval correspondent says this morning:

"The bombardment of the forts at the Dardanelles by a Franco-British squadron is an immediate counterstroke to the futile blockade of these islands and to the alleged successes of the Germans in East Prussia. That it is a preliminary movement to a much larger operation cannot be in doubt. The opening of the Dardanelles and the occupation of the Chersonese means the beginning of a new phase in the war which does not end with the arrival of the allied fleets off Constantinople.

"As Mr. Churchill said last week, we are far from having exhausted the resources afforded by our naval superiority, and this stirring news from the Near East may be the forerunner of an undertaking, the successful execution of which must have far-reaching noval, diplomatic, and economic results.

"With the forcing of the Dardanelles by a superior naval power, not only is the Sea of Marmora controlled but the Black Sea is reopened to the commerce of the world. Supplies of oil and corn from Russia hitherto held up by Turkey as the cat's-paw of Germany are released. The waterway between Europe and Asia falls under the dominion of the Allies. Any pressure on Egypt and Persia is relieved, and an immense impression will be made upon the Balkan States. In this opening a new offensive there can be traced the masterful mind of Lord Fisher and the pushful energy of Mr. Churchill."

The Times military correspondent says:

"The attack on the Dardanelles by the allied fleets has at last begun, and having begun it must be successfully carried through at all costs. It is scarcely necessary to point out the great political and military consequences which will follow if the attack is successful. The whole situation in the Balkans will immediately be altered to our profit. Constantinople must either surrender or be reduced to ashes. Trade with the Black Sea will be reopened, and, while the enemy will be struck at a very sensitive spot, the decisions of the wavering neutrals will immediately be affected.

"The reasons in favor of this operation are overwhelming, provided that the risks and necessary preparations have been coolly calculated in advance and that such a naval and military force as may be llotted to the object in view can be spared from the decisive theatre of war.

"The best way to attack the Dardanelles is by means of a conjoint naval and military expedition, and a purely naval attack can only be justified if the necessary and very large military force cannot be spared, or if our information is so good and the chances have been so carefully weighed that the success of a naval attack is reasonably probable.

"There were certainly 200,000 Turks in the Constantinople district at the outbreak of the war, and, though part of these may have been sent to the Caucasus front, it is probable that others have taken the places of those who left. It would, therefore, not imply a slight military effort, but a very considerable one, were we to dispatch troops to open the way for our ships, and if the ships can succeed without the aid of a very large landing force, it is all to our advantage.

"The destruction of the forts at the mouth of the Dardanelles is only a preliminary operation, on the success of which we can safely count. The real difficulties commencew hen the ships begin to thread the narrow winding channel and no longer possess the liberty of manouevre of the open sea. They will then be attacked from some batteries which cannot be easily mastered."

The Morning Post's naval expert says:

"The straits of the Dardanelles are as nearly impregnable as any position in Europe. In order to force a passage the forts on either side must be silenced and the straits swept of mines. The extraordinary difficulty of the task is apparent, but there seems no reason to suppose it is not practicable."

The Daily Telegraph naval expert says:

"It is certain the attack would not have been begun unless it had been determined to carry it to a successful issue."

TURKS CALL MORE RESERVES.

Russia's Command of Black Sea Makes Moving of Troops Difficult.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Urged on by their German masters, the Turks are making preparations to renew the conflict in the Spring. Men liable to military service between the ages of 24 and 27 have been called to the colors.

Efforts are being made to create a new garrison for Erzerum, but difficulties of communication make it a prolonged business. The Turks are unable to move any troops by the Black Sea routes, and the land journey is long and difficult, even for men, to say nothing of munitions and supplies. The Russians keep the Black Sea coast effectively swept, and many coast towns are already suffering from a shortage of provisions.

The Persian Province of Azerbaijan is now clear of Turkish troops.

There is hardly any activity on the Russian fronts in Asia, sometimes days together passing without an outpost skirmish. Now that the Russians have re-established command over the western districts of Persia, the Turks cannot bring up their Mesopotamian armies to reinforce the shattered remnants of their northern armies. On the other hand, the Russians hold the Black Sea coasts with their fleet, whose small craft regularly patrol it.

These two factors govern the situation in Asia at present.

Russia Forgives Gorky.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Feb. 21.—The prosecution instituted against Maxim Gorky, the author, several years ago for his Socialistic anti-Government propaganda, which necessitated his self-exile, has been definitely abandoned.

SYRIANS GET NEWS OF ROUT IN EGYPT

Follows Reports of Victory in Letters of Gold—Bitterness Toward Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Refugees continue to arrive in Egypt from Syria. They are mostly Jews, as the German and Turkish authorities refuse to allow Christians to depart. The latest arrivals number 600 and 700, and they report that the situation in Syria is going from bad to worse.

As was to be expected, the Turks and Germans have made desperate efforts to prevent news of the defeat of the Egyptian expedition from becoming known among the population. The Vali of Beirut announced to the inhabitants of that city that Turkish forces entered Egypt proper with slight losses. He called together the notables of the city and neighborhood and entertained them at a champagne banquet. A similar story was given out at Jerusalem, where the people went mad with joy. Great crowds in the streets fired off so much ammunition in feus de joie that the authorities became alarmed and stopped this dangerous form of rejoicing. Several subjects of the Entente Powers that day suffered indignities at the hands of crowds, but most of their compatriots took the precaution to stay indoors.

A great Turkish victory was also announced at Jaffa. It was declared that the Turkish forces had captured Suez and Ismailia, had crossed the canal, and were marching on Cairo. The losses on the invaders' side were given as ten killed and twenty-five wounded, while a graphic word picture was added to the story describing the destruction and sinking of several British cruisers in Lake Timsah and the canal.

This glowing account of the alleged successes of the expedition was made known by means of posters printed in letters of gold.

All the efforts, however, to cover up the hopeless and costly failure of the Turkish plans have been entirely unsuccessful. The news soon leaked out all over Syria that the expedition had met with a disastrous defeat, and the people were not only deeply disappointed, but greatly enraged against the military authorities, and chiefly against the Germans.

Especially among the Arabs is the feeling bitter, and they express determination not to fight in future even with the Turks.

Djemal Pasha, the Minister of Marine, evidently clearly sees the utter futility of further military operations against Egypt. He has gone north to Damascus, where, it is reported, he insists on resigning.

Six wounded German officers are said to be at Jerusalem, and an equal number of unwounded who took part in the fighting at Toussoum have arrived at Jaffa. The latter speak bitterly of the hardships and trials they experienced while with the expedition. They declare it their belief that a successful crossing of the canal by the Turks is quite outside the range of possibility.

The Bedouins were very troublesome during the march across the desert. Several were shot for refusing to proceed, and others were literally driven onward to the attack.

Refugees say the German officers are still brutal and intolerant toward the people of Syria. Numerous cases of illtreatment are said to have occurred in various towns, especially in Jerusalem.

Robbery on a large scale is prevalent throughout the country, and serious outrages are expected when the defeated army returns home.

BLAMES BRITISH CENSOR.

London Times Says His Suppressions Impair Relations with Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—The Times, in an editorial on Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American note of Dec. 28, picks out for special comment the passage in which Sir Edward remarks:

"I cannot help feeling that if the facts were more fully known as to the efforts which we have made to avoid inflicting any avoidable injury on neutral interests many of the complaints which have been received by the Administration in Washington would never have been made."

The Times lays the blame for this between the policy of secrecy pursued by the Foreign Office itself and the strictness of the censorship imposed on cables between London and the United States.

"The Foreign Office," it says, "might have made the facts 'more fully known' themselves. Why should they not have themselves taken the American people into their confidence? Why should they not have told that people from day to day during the last six months what they have just told their Government? If for any reason the Foreign Office could not themselves make the facts 'more fully known,' another course was open to them. Realizing, as they do, the great importance of keeping American opinion well and fully informed, surely they might have facilitated the constant and zealous efforts made both by English and by American journalists to perform this highly important duty.

"It is inconceivable that representations from the Department on a matter which so nearly concerns them should not have been complied with by the censors; yet it is notorious on both sides of the Atlantic that from the outbreak of the war until now messages from American correspondents in England to American newspapers and messages from English correspondents in America to English newspapers have been delayed, mutilated and suppressed with more harshness than perhaps any other form of news.

"That, we submit, is not the way to retain the strong sympathy which now exists for our cause in America, to deepen American belief in its justice, to dispel false impressions or to refute hostile calumnies. The American people do not regard Ambassadors as the only channels of communication. They are a newspaper-reading, and not a bluebook reading community, and there is nothing they appreciate more or respond to more heartily than a ready and hearty public frankness in discussion of diplomatic issues."

TO AVERT WAR GOODS STRIKES.

British Government Appoints Committee to Deal with Disputes.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—With a view to preventing interruptions of work in the trades which supply war materials the Government has appointed a committee to consider all disputes which the parties directly concerned are unable to settle.

The committee consists of Sir George Askwith of the Board of Trade, Sir Francis Hopwood of the Admiralty, and Sir George Gibb of the War Office.

HORN CASE UP THIS WEEK.

Boston Federal Commission to Pass on Extradition.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—Two official moves were announced today in the case of Werner Horn, who attempted to blow up the international bridge over the St. Croix River near Vanceboro, Me., on Feb. 2, claiming that he was an officer of the German Army, and that his act was a war measure.

The Federal District Court in this city will begin an investigation this week to determine, it is understood, whether the law against transporation of dynamite was violated by Horn in his alleged preparations for blowing up the bridge. Fourteen witnesses have been summoned from Vanceboro to give evidence here next Wednesday. District Attorney Anderson declined tonight to talk about the proceeding, saying merely that he was acting on orders from the Attorney General in Washington.

The announcement was made in Portland, Me., that action had been begun by a representative of the Canadian Government for the extradition of Horn. An application was filed in the Federal Court in that city by James Parkinson of Ottawa, Inspector of the Dominion Police, asking that a warrant be issued to bring Horn before Judge Clarence Hale of that court at the expiration of the sentence of thirty days in the county jail at Machias. The destruction of railroad property by setting off an explosive is alleged as the basis of the extradition proceeding.

TURKEY DISTRUSTED ALLIES, SAYS HALIM

Rejected Offer to Guarantee Country's Integrity for Thirty Years, Grand Vizier Asserts.

TIRED OF THEIR 'HYPOCRISY'

Ottomans a White Race, Willing to Invest Wealth and Blood in Opportunity to Make Good.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21.—Prince Said Halim, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, in the first interview he has ever given, has outlined to The Associated Press Turkey's reason for entering the war. He explained the abolition of the capitulations, and pointed out the advances made during the last six years.

"We have rejected the Triple Entente's offer to guarantee Turkey's integrity for thirty years," said the Grand Vizier, "because acceptance would have been detrimental to Turkey's sovereignty. Turkey's experience with the promises made by the powers forming the Triple Entente (Great Britain, France, and Russia) has not been favorable to the promotion of confidence.

"Turkey knew that to enter into relations with Great Britain, France, and Russia would have been a harmful factor in respect to the country's interest. Russia, moreover, is our hereditary enemy, from whom we could not expect lasting effects of a change of heart. Had the past actions of these powers been different the page of history which is now being written might have read differently.

"We were tired of the hypocrisy actuating the powers of the Triple Entente when dealing with Turkey, so we did what provocation forced us to do—went to war.

"Turkey was made the object of many falsehoods by the Entente. Now the Allies assert that the Government lacks the support of the people. Could we make such a good military showing after the recent wars and other troubles if the Government had not obtained the hearty co-operation of all Ottomans?

"The fact is, the present war shows Turkey even more united than we had expected. The assertions that we would be unable ever to force the many racial elements into a strong whole have been completely refuted. That Turkey is capable of developing the highest form of national solidarity is a demonstrated fact.

"The Turkish people want a chance to work out their destiny. Our start six years ago was good. Much has been accomplished already everywhere in material and intellectual progress. We have initiated many measures promoting the well-being of the people in Constantinople. Today we have electric traction, telephones, street lights, good police, clean, well-paved streets, public schools, and a university admitting women. Public health has been conserved; vice curbed.

"I realize that there is much to do, but the world should not forget that our means are limited, and that we have heretofore been much hampered by the capitulations.

"We are not barbaric people, not savage, not black, not brown, not yellow, but white, with every right of the other white races, a people willing to invest its wealth and blood in the opportunity to make good, as Americans say.

"Turkey has been misrepresented and misunderstood; hence she is lacking the sympathy to which she is entitled. Heretofore we were the pawn in Europe's politics and our interests were wholly unconsidered. We were tired of this and now are fighting for the chance to have Turkey exist for the sake of Turkey.

"The claim that Turkey is bound to pass under the sway of Germany is absurd. Have Austria-Hungary and Italy passed under the sway of their powerful ally in the alliance?

"The matter of foreign schools is simple enough. We propose to give these institutions the status enjoyed by them in the United States, the management continuing to be independent. All we wished to accomplish by the abolition of the capitulations was the elimination of the small States within Turkey created by the capitulations. I do not assert that these will never be needed, but the time has come when Turkey is anxious to extend to all within her borders the protection and guarantees given by other Governments. Apprehension in that respect would be equivalent to denial of all we have accomplished in the past six years. Our critics overlook the obstacles which have been met with success by the strong, rejuvenated Turkey."

The Grand Vizier answered questions in excellent English, directly and tersely. The interview was over coffee and cigarettes, and the Grand Vizier's demeanor was exceedingly pleasant and most democratic.

BONAPARTE FOR BIG NAVY.

Should Equal Any in the World Save Great Britain's, He Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, who has been foremost in the effort to provide better preparation for the national defense, has received a letter from Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, former Secretary of the Navy, in which Mr. Bonaparte contends that the fleet should be greatly strengthened without loss of time. In his letter Mr. Bonaparte says, in part:

"In response to your request that I send you a frank statement of my views as to an appropriate construction for the navy, I can only say that, in my judgment, the navy should be made just as soon as possible, and thereafter always kept, strong enough to encounter, with at least an equal chance of victory, the entire fleet of any power whose hostility is a reasonable possibility of the future; for practical purposes, this means, to my mind, the entire fleet of any power except Great Britain.

"If I am correctly informed, the navy is very far from such strength at present; it has too few superdreadnoughts, no battle-cruisers at all, very few submarines, and virtually no aircraft, and the existence of other notable and alarming deficiencies is, I believe, now generally conceded. Under these circumstances, no time should be lost and no expense should be spared in bringing the navy up to the required standard of effective strength, as above indicated, at the earliest moment practicable.

"In my opinion, an extremely grave responsibility is incurred at this critical moment by an American who, in whatever capacity or with whatever motives, does much or little or anything at all toward denying to the fighting men of the navy whatever they say is really needful for the fulfillment of their duty."

QUEEN PLEDGES HER JEWELS

King George Gets $250,000 Loan for Elizabeth of Belgium.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A loan of £50,000 ($250,000) has been arranged by King George for the Queen of the Belgians. The matter was negotiated through the King's private bankers on the security of Queen Elizabeth's jewels, most of which were sent to Buckingham Palace after the fall of Antwerp.

The jewels were valued by the English Court jeweler at £500,000, but a number of jewels, including two diadems and a crown, were part of the State Belgian jewels. Some difficulty arose in ascertaining the exact jewels that were the personal property of the Queen of the Belgians, but it was estimated that their value must be at least £100,000. Jewels to this value had been lodged with the King's bankers and the £50,000 remitted to Queen Elizabeth.

BRITAIN "MILKED" FOR WAR.

Funds Furnished to Russia to Enable Her to Do Her Share.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—At an early stage of the war Mr. Lloyd George predicted that the final decision would probably rest with the supply of "silver bullets" at the disposal of the respective belligerents, and indicated that in this respect Great Britain would doubtless have the last word.

This prediction is being already verified, insofar as Britain's share in furnishing the sinews of war is concerned, in a fashion that leads to the belief that this country will have to bear the chief financial burden of the conflict.

There has been held recently in Paris a conference between the Finance Ministers of France, Russia, and England, the results of which have been summarized in an official communiqué which has already been summarized by cable in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. M. Ribot, Mr. Bark, and Mr. Lloyd George were each assisted at this conference by their technical advisers. It is interesting to note that among those who served in this capacity on the staff of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer was an American.

Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, and Lord Murray were others of Mr. Lloyd George's expert counsellors. By all the representative papers of England, France, and Russia the results of the conference have been welcomed as most satisfactory.

Financially, Russia was the weak member of the trio, and the efforts of the conference were chiefly directed to strengthening the weak point in the financial armor of the Allies. That this has been achieved is universally acknowledged, and from a political point of view the success of the conference is incommensurable. Any possibility of Russia being forced by financial difficulties to weaken in the common task of defeating Germany is removed.

Not only does this obviate the always remote chance that Russia might have been induced, regardless of the tripartite declaration which Sir Edward Grey obtained soon after the opening of hostilities, to consider terms of a separate peace with Germany, but it has particular value as increasing Russia's offensive power and enabling it to be maintained at its highest pitch, which obviously might not have been possible had the Muscovite Government been short of funds.

These advantages are so great that here in England, by the most qualified authorities, they are held to outweigh all purely financial considerations, such as may be summed up in the phrase: Whether Great Britain is paying, or going to pay more than her fair share of the costs of the war.

STOWAWAY CLUE IN MURDER

Witness Says Heuser Arranged to be Hidden on Liner.

The Hoboken police made no arrests yesterday in connection with the death of Charles G. Heuser, the ranchman of Glendive, Mont., who was found dead with a fractured skull in the coal bunkers of the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam just before she sailed for Holland on Saturday morning.

Heuser left Glendive on Feb. 13 to go back to Germany, intending to join the army. He had about $700 at this time. When found in the coal bunkers he had a draft for $160 and about $50 in American, Dutch, and German money concealed in a money belt.

Capt. Thomas Garrick of the First Police Precinct said that the police had found a man who had talked with Heuser on Friday night and had learned that the German had been unable to buy a ticket either from the Holland-America Line direct or from ticket agencies, for the line's unwillingness to carry reservists subject to capture was well known. This witness, according to the police, said that Heuser had made arrangements with men of the crew to smuggle him into the coal bunkers and conceal him there until the liner was past Sandy Hook. Then he was to appear and pay his passage.

Capt. Garrick said it was possible Heuser had been overcome by gas in the bunkers, and that possibly the injury on his head had been inflicted by a lump of coal which had become dislodged.

Against this theory was the fact that nearly $500 of the money the ranchman brought from Montana was not found on his body; and while he had been spending money along River Street earlier last week, it was unlikely that he spent that much.

County Physician George King will hold an autopsy today.

POLES CHIEF SUFFERERS.

Cold Makes Their Plight Worse Than That of Other War Victims.

Curtis Guild, ex-American Ambassador to Russia, has received many letters from friends concerning conditions in the Polish districts of Russia, Austria, and Germany. In a letter to Mme. Marcella Sembrich, President of the American-Polish Relief Committee, with offices at 14 East Forty-seventh Street, Mr. Guild says:

Of all the unfortunate non-combatants who are suffering from the horrors of war none are in worse condition than the unhappy people in the seat of war in the East. I am informed by private letters constantly of cases not merely of cold and hunger, but of death from freezing and starvation.

Everything that is being borne by the sufferers in the West is being borne in the East. In addition, however, those who live in Poland have to endure the terrible rigors of a Winter much more severe than that of Western Europe.

American Women's Fund.

These contributions of $853 are acknowledged by the New York Committee of the American Women's War Relief Fund through Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall Street:

Mrs. W. G. Deshlas	$100	W. R. Denham	$20
H. Egbent	10	J. L. Stuart	10
A Friend	20	Samuel Howe	10
Stanhope Bolling	50	J. B. Dunn	25
Thomas Cliff	25	Miss J. P. Taylor	10
Theophilas Ohna	10	C. M. Clark	100
E. Williams	25	T. T. Reid	25
I. H. Chase	25	R. R. Rhoades	25
Mrs. D. Whitney	200	W. H. Crosby	100
		Under $10	63

To Aid Belgian Doctors.

The Committee of American Physicians for the Relief of Belgian doctors sends out this announcement:

Appeals for food, drugs, and clothing are numerous and urgent. The resources of this committee have been so limited that it has not felt justified in sending anything but food to our starving colleagues. There are approximately 142,300 physicians in the United States. If each one would contribute even a small sum, it would be possible to supply the necessary food, drugs, and clothing. These subscriptions from physicians of $10 or more are acknowledged by the committee:

O. O. Cooper	$10	Medical Soc., Birmingham, Ala.	$50
F. A. Dodge	10	E. R. McGuire	10
A. A. Herzfeld	10	Max Einhorn	25
Dr. C. H. Cargile	10	J. L. Miller	10
J. I. Johnston	15	D. C. Brown	10
F. J. Russeguie	10	Oshkosh Medical Club	50
H. L. Frost	10	Camden County Medical Society	50
W. C. Phillips	75	Joseph Walsh	10
R. S. Fowler	25	E. E. Montgomery	25
J. W. Farlow	25		
E. W. Link	10		
H. Gifford	100		

Praises Belgian Relief Work.

Charles Frederick Scott, ex-Congressman from Kansas, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Cymric after six weeks spent in Belgium. He went there as the respresentative of the local Belgian Relief Committee of Kansas, which sent the supply ship Hanna to Rotterdam in January. Mr. Scott praised the efficiency of the work done by American relief societies, and said the Belgian attitude might be summed up in this expression: "Why sow that the Germans may reap?"

"The Belgians watch the Germans jealously," he said, "to see that there is no diversion of relief supplies from their intended destinations and they are quick to report any suspicious cases to the authorities. I am sure the German army has not taken any of the supplies, which are urgently needed."

Gallatin Exhibit Closes.

The exhibition of A. E. Gallatin's collection of modern paintings, drawings, and etchings, which was opened two weeks ago in Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's studio at 8 West Eighth Street for the benefit of the families of French soldier artists, closed yesterday. It was announced that $670 had been obtained, all of which would go to the beneficiaries. Mrs. Whitney donated the studio and Mr. Gallatin, besides lending the art objects, paid all incidental expenses. The receipts came entirely from admissions, for no pictures were offered for sale.

SAYS GERMAN AIM IS TO SAVE THE KAISER

Col. F. N. Maude Finds Serious Internal Disorders Now Threatening the Ruling Dynasty.

CHANCE FOR PEACE SOUGHT

Says Entrance of Neutral Powers Would Give Emperor an Excuse for Surrender.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Col. F. N. Maude, C. B., whose knowledge of Germany is derived from many years of study and personal experience, writing in The Sunday Times, refers to the growing belief in the theory that one of the great objects steadily maintained in view by the directors of German policy is to save the Hohenzollern dynasty and the system it heads from the revulsion of national feeling, which will follow the recognition that the country has been led into a disastrous war.

Col. Maude says the pinch of hunger is beginning to be sharply felt in Germany, not yet in the great cities, but where every one who knew anything of German interior economy would have foreseen it must happen, i. e., on that part of the land away from the great landowners' estates.

Here the women know they have been deceived about the war and they are beginning to get very restive, for the Post Office still delivers internal letters uncensored. Col. Maude says:

"The potato riot at Schönberg was due to the gathering distrust and discontent which oppresses the major part of the women. The million widows (and there are a good many more now) will take a vast amount of explaining away and the fat, retired old policemen on whom fall the responsibility of maintaining order when the troops are absent on the firing line have no chance against the fury of hungry women whose tongues will not be silenced.

"What every one appears to overlook in the present case is the curious fact that now at last there is no sufficient authority remaining in Germany or Austria to support the day-to-day transactions and the customs of normal country life. All middle-aged and vigorous police have been drafted into the armies and old men who have taken their places are not anxious to lose the status acquired by many years of good fellowship in their respective districts by attempting to enforce unpopular laws.

"This is the way in which almost invariably the internal breakup of a nation is brought about. In this way, multiplied a thousand times, disaffection spreads like burning oil on a tidal river. Then comes a time when an extremely astute Socialistic lawyer recognizes that with an active army at the front and some 2,000,000 of that already dead or hopelessly crippled an election will mean a clear Socialist triumph, with, moreover, exceedingly inconvenient consequences for the Hohenzollern dynasty.

"The only way in which it may still be possible to save the face of this particular sufferer is for the Government to lead the people to believe that they have the whole world against them, egged on, of course, by perfidious England as usual. Therefore, sooner than allow his people to endure further annoyance in such an unequal struggle, the Kaiser, with divine compassion, will condescend to heal the woes of his people by taking from them rather less than he at first expected to get.

"There seems no other explanation for the fatuous imbecility allowed and encouraged in the German press except in this determination to bluff the people. To judge from its daily papers, every one would imagine that Great Britain had declared food contraband of war and was really taking serious steps to bring a great conflict to a conclusion. According to Sir Edward Grey's note to the Washington Government, we have not even yet interfered with German food imports at all unless the destination of such imports to the military forces of the Germans was clearly evident.

"So far as hampering the import of foodstuffs through neutral countries, we have done nothing to warrant the German press outcry. In fact, the only vessels of war which are obstructing such trade and thereby increasing the suffering of the German people are their own submarines and their drift mines, which appear somehow to bag five neutral to two British ships, although there are ten times as many of the latter to attack abroad on the seas.

"This extraordinary predominance of neutral destructions cannot be a result of chance. The probabilities mathematically are overwhelmingly against such a conclusion. The only inference to be drawn is that the Hohenzollern dynasty, through some secret and trusted servants, is deliberately trying to produce a situation which will give the Kaiser an opportunity for the most dramatic coup of his life. If all the neutrals of the world were now to turn against him, he could publish an act of surrender which would render his memory immortal with his people and it could contain at least half a dozen loopholes for reopening hostilities as soon as the nation had sufficiently recovered to be able to make an attempt. For the moment I do not believe the Allies will really enter into the imperial calculations except as an embarrassing distraction. His whole end and aim is apparently to keep in with the Socialist votes by a press campaign against England and the Allies, for if the Socialists once feel their present power and begin to use it the last of the Hohenzollerns is now on the Prussian throne."

BERLIN'S WAR NEWS BUDGET.

Story of German Missionaries Tortured by Pro-British Africans.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following items for publication:

"The Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung points out that discussions of conditions for peace are not yet opportune, as fighting is still going on.

"Herr Schwarz and Herr Gehr, missionaries of the Basle Mission, on the Sanga River in Kamerun, West Africa, report that British troops are promising rewards to the natives to deliver Germans as prisoners or to kill them. For this reason several Germans have been drowned or cut into pieces by the natives. Others have been tortured and delivered to the British.

"M. Dankaloff, Ministerialist member of the Bulgarian Chamber, on paying a second visit to Germany, declares that the confidence of the German people is as great as it was at the beginning of the war, and that they are firm in their decision to destroy England's maritime tyranny; and also that Austria and Hungary are determined to carry the war to victory.

"The Tageblatt's military review of the week says that until the contrary is proved it must be assumed that the Russian offensive in East Prussia is utterly broken, and that the freeing of Galicia from the enemy is only a question of a short time.

"The reported decision of the American Congress to drop the Administration's Ship Purchase bill is characterized by the Kreuz Zeitung as a sign of the Anglophile sentiment in America.

"There is absolutely no impatience being displayed anywhere over the lack of news of unusual activities which were due to begin Feb. 18, and there is general confidence that everything is going as it should go."

MAKE BREAD WITHOUT WHEAT

New German Loaves Believed to be of Rice Flour and Potatoes.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 21.—Bread and flour will not be obtainable here after Monday, except upon the presentation of bread tickets, the distribution of which has been ended.

Proprietors of the largest popular-priced restaurants in the city with dozens of establishments announce that they have succeeded in making bread containing neither wheat, oats nor barley flour, which can be served to their customers without the necessity of presenting bread tickets.

The ingredients used in baking these loaves have been kept secret, but they are believed to be mainly rice flour and potatoes.

VENICE, (via London,) Feb. 21.—The military authorities in Vienna have confiscated the entire supply of raw rubber, pneumatic tubes, and rubber hose. Contracting teamsters have protested against the action of the authorities in confiscating their wagons, stating that unless this action is revoked it will be impossible to supply Vienna with food and that factories will be compelled to suspend operations.

A boycott, instituted by Viennese housewives against the use of pork, is spreading throughout the country. Retail prices of pork have dropped about four cents a pound, but the boycott will be continued.

GERMANY'S PEACE PLANS.

To Let Nation Decide Terms When Allies Are Whipped.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21, via London, Feb. 22.—The North German Gazette in an officially inspired article promises the German people that they shall have ample opportunity for a full discussion and consideration of peace terms before peace is finally decided.

"However," says the newspaper, "the time is not yet ripe for such a discussion. The war now has only one aim—a victory, so that no one in the future can disturb our peace. A discussion of peace terms is possible without introducing party differences. When the proper time comes, our leaders will, without delay, announce their peace plans. Then the subject will be open for Germany's free people to consider."

The Socialist Muenchen Post says:

"The wish of the German people for a speedy peace is accompanied by a firm resolve to fight until the enemy is desirous of peace. The German people do not want the situation re-established under which the German-speaking people will be subject to French rule. Such a peace plan would not give that permanent peace which is most required by the peoples of Europe."

TEUTONIC PREMIERS MEET.

Dr. Hollweg and Baron Burian Discuss War with Commanders.

VIENNA, (via London,) Feb. 22.—The Neue Freie Presse says that Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, met yesterday (Sunday) morning at the Austrian headquarters and conferred for several hours. Afterward Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg visited the Chief Austrian Commander, Archduke Frederick, Archduke Charles also being present.

In the afternoon Archduke Charles gave a luncheon to both the statesmen. Chief of General Staff Field Marshal Baron von Hoetzendorf was also a guest of the Archduke.

Baron Burian and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg held their third conference, which was a long one, at Baron Burian's house last evening. At its conclusion Baron Burian accompanied his guest to the railway station.

REAL GAINS OF THE FRENCH

Not in Ground, but in Keeping the Germans Busy.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A British military observer stationed with the French Army in the field describes the advantages gained in the last few months by the French forces in a statement given out today by the Official Information Bureau, as follows:

"Since the repulse of the Germans by the allied forces in Flanders no battle of great importance has been fought. If the gain in the smaller engagements which have taken place is measured only by the amount of ground won the results are indeed small. A few hundred yards to the north of Arras, a village or two between Arras and the corner of the line nearest Paris, a belt varying from a mile and a half to two hundred yards in breadth to the east of Rheims, and a few miles of what was German territory in Alsace—these acres are all that have been gained. The enemy's hold on Belgium and Northeastern France is as strong as ever."

The British observer nevertheless contends that the success of the French Army has been very great and that its work is deserving of the gratitude and admiration of the allied powers. It has kept the German Army so busily engaged, he says, compelling it frequently to fight under unfavorable circumstances, that the Germans have been unable to withdraw troops for a decisive blow elsewhere.

While performing this work, the observer says, the French Army has steadily improved in personnel and equipment.

BELGIANS' YOKE HEAVIER.

Restrictions More Severe and Trickery Is Charged to Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Journal des Débats prints a letter from a Liége inhabitant showing the heaviness of the German yoke. The letter says:

"Never will you who are far away realize to the smallest degree our sufferings since the first weeks of August."

The writer states that restrictions have recently increased in severity. Passports are not given even for duties at the frontier. Public and private buildings have been ransacked and unroofed in the search for copper and zinc. Prices are rising continually and the majority of the inhabitants are on the verge of starvation.

It is charged that the Germans resort to trickery to subdue the spirit of the people. A supposed Belgian recruit visited recently Baroness Calwaert, whose charitable energies rendered her a suspect, and begged financial help to enable him to join his regiment, which the Baroness accorded. Ten minutes later she was arrested by the authorities and sentenced to five years' imprisonment for treasonable aid to Germany's enemies.

SAY POINCARE WAS RIGHT.

Italians Think Germany Might Have Held Back Before British Threat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 21.—The letters exchanged between President Poincaré and King George on the eve of the war were published here today, and were much commented on in political circles. Although Italy and Italians are almost entirely Anglophile, the opinion prevails that war perhaps would have been avoided if King George had followed the view of President Poincaré, who had a wonderfully exact vision of the situation.

It is now known positively that Germany in pushing things to an extreme which caused war worked under the misapprehension that England, due to her insular isolation, would not join the war.

An important Italian politician, who has been several times a Minister, speaking about the letters, concluded: "Poincaré, therefore, was the only head of a State who on July 31, a few days before the opening of hostilities, had found the only remedy still existing to avoid war, namely that France, England and Russia should officially declare what they did afterward—that they were united in the war and would continue so to the bitter end."

Semlin Battered by Servian Guns.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—A telegram from Nish, Servia, to the Havas Agency says that severe damage was inflicted during the recent fighting near Belgrade. The town of Semlin, across the river from Belgrade, was badly damaged by Servian artillery during an attack on an Austrian monitor. The monument erected in Semlin to Hunyady, the famous Hungarian military leader, which was being used by the Austrians as an observation tower, was injured. Several houses were burned.

BRITISH HEROISM REAL, SAYS BOURNE

English Cardinal Declares the War Shows the Old Qualities of the Race Survive.

A GREAT MISSION REMAINS

Larger Influence Than Before May Be Reserved for the Empire, with Added Responsibilities.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In a pastoral letter read in the churches of his archdiocese today Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, said:

"Just as every Lent, dear children in Jesus Christ, is meant to bring forth fruits of spiritual reformation in individual souls, so the Lenten spirit which the present war is impressing upon the nations is intended to raise up to God a people imbued with newly awakened ideals, recognizing His sovereignty and resolved to obey His law. Doubtless, before another Lent is given to us, great changes will have taken place in the empire of the world; and, we trust, a time of lasting peace and security will by then have been assured. In other words, a new period will have begun in which the nations will be called upon to show forth in practice the lessons which God is teaching so insistently at the present time. Nowhere will the responsibilities be greater than in our own nation and empire.

"There have been many in recent years who, finding, not without some ground, signs of decadence in the British Empire, have thought that, perhaps, the day was approaching when, as in the case of every other empire that the world has known, decay and, ultimately, dissolution would bring to ruin the work of centuries.

Latent Spirit of Heroism.

"The events of the past six months have done much to dispel all such forecasting of the future. A latent spirit of heroism; a deep sense of duty; a strong love of empire and country; a readiness to sacrifice comfort and ease; a willingness to give up even life itself, in order to hold intact what our forefathers have won and bequeathed to us—all these qualities have made themselves manifest in a degree that few suspected.

"It would seem to be according to the Divine Providence that our country should still have a far-spreading mission to fulfill, and that all the nations that make up the empire should be brought into closer union of aim and purpose than ever has been the case before. There is now good hope that the United Kingdom will, when the war is done, be united, as never in past years, by the removal of contentions that kept men's minds asunder. The races from east and west and north and south that owe allegiance and are so gloriously proving their loyalty to the King will doubtless claim and receive a place in the counsels of the empire too long denied to them.

Fasting Rules Modified.

"The circumstances of the moment, the great increase in the price of the required kinds of food, and the consequent serious difficulty in observing the traditional practices of Lenten fare, oblige us to use the faculties committed to our discretion by the Holy Father. In consequence we dispense the faithful of the diocese until we shall otherwise ordain, from the observance of the laws of fasting and abstinence, even on Fridays, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and of Good Friday, on which days abstinence from flesh-meat must be observed, while all other kinds of food are permitted.

"But, dear children in Jesus Christ, we most earnestly desire, in granting this dispensation, to impress upon you the obligation of strenuous self-denial—an obligation which is antecedent to and independent of any positive enactment. Above all, if your health permit, abstain entirely during these coming weeks from all alcoholic drinks, as a reparation to God for the many sins of which excess in their use is the direct and undoubted cause, and to obtain by your voluntary abstinence grace and strength for those to whom such abstinence is a duty as their only sure safeguard against excess. Many are more grievously tempted to intemperance now than in normal times, and generous, even though unneeded, self-denial in this respect will surely commend itself as a fitting Lenten practice to many earnest souls."

The Cardinal went on to speak of the Catholic institutions in England for the education of children, saying:

"Loyalty to faith and loyalty to King and country are notes of the upbringing which the children enjoy in these institutions. We are proud to say, and you will be equally proud to hear, that we know of over 700 youths brought up in these institutions who are at this time serving their country in his Majesty's forces. Some have laid down their lives, and many, of whom we were able to visit a few during our recent visit to France, are lying wounded in hospitals. On the declaration of war out of one school alone fourteen youths barely 18 years of age, with the full consent of their parents, volunteered for the regular army and were all accepted."

Cardinal's Counsel to Soldiers.

During a recent visit to the British soldiers in France, Cardinal Bourne addressed an assemblage of Catholic soldiers near Havre. In part he said:

"You will soon take your places in the ranks of those who have so noby fought. You are going to face death as they have done. Some will be taken, others will be left, and God alone knows who will remain to return home to his kith and kin. When death is near it will be comparatively easy for you to keep free from sin and at peace with God, your Maker.

"Beware of strong drink. Many at home are denying themselves the use of all such things to obtain God's grace and strength for those who in the present exceptional circumstances may be especially tempted to excess. In this country you may easily be led to partake of drink the strength of which you do not know, and in a short time bring upon yourselves discredit and shame, and become a cause of deepest sorrow to all those who are thinking of you with longing hearts at home.

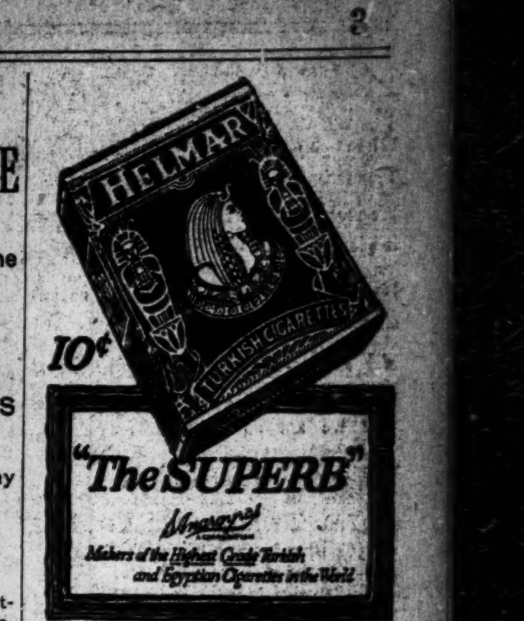
"Then there is the other moral pitfall which by arousing his passions has led many a brave and noble man to degradation and disgrace. You know of what I speak; you are conscious of the danger. There are passions in the heart of man which can be quelled only by a strong resolve and a resolute will, and so I say to you, beware, be on your guard; keep yourselves steadfastly from yielding to these two snares which may so easily change all your brave soldier's hopes of glory into bitterest shame—not only for yourselves, but for all those who are loving and praying for you at home.

"Two things are needed to make a brave soldier. One is yours already—the justice of our cause. Of that there is and can be no doubt. You are fighting in defense not only of King and country and empire, but in defense of the Christian civilization of Europe itself, against methods and principles which are barbarous and anti-Christian. In performing the duties, hard, distasteful to nature, and often dangerous, that are a soldier's lot, you are serving God Himself, and may rest assured that He is not forgetful of you. The other necessary thing depends upon yourselves, and that is to be and to remain in the peace and friendship of your Maker."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

A Whisky that will agree with you.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.



4,000 PRO-GERMANS DENOUNCE ENGLAND

'For America' League, in Hippodrome, Hisses Bryan's Name for Sixty Seconds.

PLANS NATIONAL SOCIETY

Ex-Gov. Colquitt Tells What He'd Do if President—Two Congressmen Also Heard.

A demonstrative audience of about 4,000 men and women, a large percentage of whom spoke German, cheered vociferously and often rose to their feet and waved small American flags at a meeting of the "For America League" in the Hippodrome last night. The meeting, according to the advance notice, was held to "celebrate Washington's birthday." The advance notices further stated that "American questions from an American standpoint will be discussed."

The one topic discussed by the speakers, who were ex-Gov. O. B. Colquitt of Texas, Congressman Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Eben W. Martin of South Dakota, was America's stand in the present war, and even during the introduction of the first speaker, Mr. Porter, it was obvious that the sentiment of the assemblage was emphatically pro-German.

England's "navalism" was attacked as a menace to the United States, the flying of the American flag by a British ship passing through the English Channel was denounced as a "debasement of the American flag," the mention of the name of Secretary of State Bryan by one of the speakers evoked hisses and hoots that lasted for just sixty seconds, and a resolution which was adopted by acclamation declared the seizure of the steamship Wilhelmina by the British Government as "a clear invasion of our rights as a neutral nation," and demanded "the unhampered right of our merchants to transport foodstuffs to neutral nations and to noncombatants in the belligerent nations."

The resolution also resolved that the For America League should be organized throughout the United States immediately. An effort to learn the names of the officers of the new league was fruitless, one of the men who had been seated on the speakers' platform explaining that the league was planned about three weeks ago at a meeting at which Bainbridge Colby presided, and that last night's gathering was the organization meeting. There were no officers yet, it was stated.

Mr. Porter urged his auditors to help remove the opposition to the bill in Congress to stop the shipment of arms and ammunition to belligerent countries. There was only one practicable way to minimize war, he said, and that was to establish an international court of arbitration. When this failed neutral countries should refuse to ship anything to belligerent countries. It was Mr. Porter's mention of the Secretary of State that caused the hisses, which were repeated whenever Mr. Bryan was mentioned either by name or as "the prince of peace."

The speaker quoted Mr. Bryan as saying that this country would violate the laws of neutrality by preventing the shipment of arms to the Allies. The statement was laughed at, as was mention of the fact that President Wilson had set apart a "day of prayers for peace." Mr. Porter told of German success in commerce and at the mention of the words "Made in Germany" was cheered roundly. England's Navy, he said, could close every port in the United States in forty-eight hours.

Mr. Martin, the second speaker, said he believed in absolute neutrality, which was our only hope of keeping peace at home and of being of service in the ultimate settlement of the European war. The use of the American flag by British ships was, in his opinion, a violation of international law. He declared that the Administration should lodge a stronger protest with the English Government on account of it. If Great Britain was allowed to use the flag other belligerent nations should have the same privilege, and it would be only a brief time before the flag would cease to be a protection to Americans on sea or land.

"Paint our national colors in bold design on the hull of every American ship that sails the high seas," he said. "This could not be mistaken and would not be counterfeited."

The audience rose and cheered as ex-Governor Colquitt of Texas took the stand and the orchestra played "Dixie." Mr. Colquitt said that he was sure the audience expected less restraint from him than from the Congressmen, who had to be cautious because still in office, and, when the audience failed to applaud the remark that "I am sure we're all American citizens here and love this country more than any other," he devoted considerable time to reciting some of the instances in which German and Irish-Americans had done patriotic service in America's history.

"If I were President we would send battleships as escorts to our boats carrying bread abroad, and there would be an embargo placed on the shipment of guns, swords, and cannon. Didn't we issue orders prohibiting the export of arms to Mexico a short time ago? I would build a navy sufficient to compel the respect of Great Britain."

It was resolved to send copies of the resolution to President Wilson and the members of Congress. After the meeting, County Judge J. Harry Tiernan, who had presided, remarked to one of the Germans on the platform:

"Well, how did I get away with it as a Dutchman?"

Ask!

When you ask us about the Royal Typewriter, our answer is enthusiastic. We make it. We know it. We see how it pleases those who buy it.

Naturally we can't help being enthusiastic.

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WIFE TIRED OF LIFE AT 19.

Mrs. Granville Keithley Takes Poison in Boarding House.

Mrs. Hazel Keithley, 19 years old, wife of Granville Keithley, salesman for a Pittsburgh inkpad concern, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon at a boarding house at 150 West Sixty-fifth Street, by swallowing a bichloride of mercury tablet. Dr. W. E. Young of 50 West Sixty-fifth Street gave her emetics and had her removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Keithleys obtained rooms at the boarding house about a week ago, and it was said that they had been asked to give up their quarters because there had been some trouble. Mrs. Keithley told Policeman Hardcastle of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station that she was tired of living. At Bellevue Hospital her recovery is expected.

Keithley is 21 years old. The couple came from a small town in Ohio, near Cleveland, it was said, and were married about a year ago.

MAISON MAURICE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 43d STREET

Feature for Tuesday in

Modes de Printemps

expressive of the season's newest notes at very moderate prices—

La Mascot

A new Trotteur Suit made-to-order

at $75

A most unusual and dignified model on good, long lines—designed especially for matronly figures.

Many other exclusive modes and a wide range of fashionable fabrics to select from—made-to-order from $75 up.

The Monte Carlo

A modish tailored Suit for the Young Miss

at $35

Blue gabardine in a girlish belted design make this an ideal suit for travel or street wear—a most unusual value, too.

Our ready-to-wear salons offer a host of other attractive Suits emphasizing every new detail in color and material, from $30 up.

The Biaritz

An Afternoon Frock

at $60

Of soft taffeta in soldat bleu—the distinctive style of this model is dependent on its unusual lines—a new seven-piece circular skirt—the new BIARITZ cuff.

Individual styles in gabardines and shimmering silks from $35 up.

Petal de Fleur

A Danse Frock—dainty and girlish

at $59.50

Designed after the petals of a flower—a touch of silver and a ravishing rose, this empire model in orchid gros de Londres promises to be most becoming and youthful.

Danse frocks and elaborate evening gowns—imports and their reproductions—expressive of the season's newest lines and shades from $50 up.

Millinery

The latest models and their reproductions,—typifying tone-harmony and artistic design—are offered at very moderate prices.

No connection with any other Shop.

GEORGIA TO FILE FRANK BRIEF TODAY

Asserts Right of Every State to Make and Enforce Its Own Criminal Laws.

DENIED HIM NO RIGHT

State Upholds Prisoner's Absence from Courtroom When Verdict Was Rendered—No Disorder at Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 21.—Asserting the right of every State of the Union to make and enforce its own criminal laws, free from interference or supervision by the Federal courts, and citing the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States itself to support this contention, the brief of the State of Georgia in the Leo M. Frank appeal was completed Saturday night after several weeks of work by Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey and Attorney General Warren Grice.

Solicitor Dorsey and Attorney General Grice left for Washington today, and will file the brief in the Supreme Court Monday. The brief of counsel for Leo M. Frank was filed Saturday. The hearing before the Supreme Court is set for next Tuesday.

The State's brief is voluminous, containing eighty-five pages, and cites over 200 judicial decisions, not only from Georgia and the United States Supreme Court, but also from many other States, to uphold the contention that the Frank verdict is legal, and should stand.

The principal argument of the State is that the absence of Frank at the verdict, from waiver by his counsel, was not a denial to him of any inherent right, and in no way injured him, but that at most it was a mere technical irregularity, and that the State of Georgia has the sole right to decide what the effect of such an irregularity shall be, and whether or not it shall be the basis for setting aside the verdict.

"The incorporation of the due process clause, in the fourteenth amendment, does not result in an overturning of well settled principles and established usages prevailing in States, nor to deprive the States of the power to establish other systems of law and procedure, or alter the same at their will," reads one of the principal subheads of the brief.

On this subject the brief quotes many United States decisions to show that "due process of law" was not denied Frank in allowing his absence when the verdict was rendered. One of these was the famous Huertado vs. California case, which held that a State could take away the right of indictment by a Grand Jury in felony cases if it desired, provided its laws apply to all citizens alike, thus securing to them "due process of law."

With reference to Frank's charges of disorder at the trial, the State's brief calls attention to the fact that these same charges were embodied in the bill of exceptions on the appeal to the Georgia Supreme Court for a new trial, and that they were passed on by the court when the trial was denied.

The brief says that "rebutting proof" was submitted by the State which disproved the disorder charges by Frank, and that this very important "rebutting proof" is not included in the record which is submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States by Frank in his appeal for the writ of habeas corpus. It is said also in the brief that these charges of disorder are greatly exaggerated and enlarged by Frank in his petition.

Dealing with disorder, the brief shows that no motion was made for a mistrial on this account until some time after the occurrence and calls attention to the sworn statement of the jurors that they were not influenced by the crowd against Frank. The fact is also pointed out that there was no motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that Frank was not present when the verdict was rendered until eight months after he had been found guilty.

On the question of the jurisdiction the brief says:

"The Supreme Court of Georgia had jurisdiction to determine whether Frank's counsel could waive his presence, and even if this court should think that ruling error, habeas corpus cannot correct it." An extended line of decisions is quoted in support of this argument.

The brief declares that if sentiment was so strong against the prisoner, as the defense alleges, as to make a fair trial impossible, sentiment became so after the trial began and after revolting testimony was given against Frank. If the sentiment was so strong before the trial began, the question is asked why Frank's attorneys did not request a change, and cites the fact that the Judge could have changed the venue on his own motion under the Georgia law.

NEWSPAPER PLANT BURNED.

Fire Wipes Out Building Which Contained Des Moines Publications.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 21.—The building and entire plant of The Register and Leader, morning newspaper, and The Des Moines Tribune, an afternoon newspaper, were destroyed by fire early today. The loss is estimated at $200,000, about three-quarters of which was covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It started about 7 o'clock in the morning.

Gardner Cowles, publisher and principal owner of the two papers, said the plant would be rebuilt immediately.

NEW YORK MEN OLD AT 40.

Y. M. C. A. Director Says All-Brain-No-Body Type Is Developing.

New York business men are developing into a type that will be as old at 40 years as their grandfathers were at 70, according to the health advice issued to members by Dr. Louis R. Welsmiller, physical director of West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

"Forty years will be the old-age mark for business men if there does not come a change in urban living," he says. "More than 2,000 men have been given physical examinations at this association during the last year. Many of them were men of forty—and some less—and they had all the symptoms of old age and senile breakdown.

"All brain and no body makes a poorly balanced and short-lived man. Yet this is the type that New York is developing. It is a condition peculiar to the hustling type of business men.

"Tuberculosis, because of the campaign against it, has been on the decrease while diseases of the heart, arteries, and kidneys—diseases which belong properly only to old age—have been on the upgrade until there are more that die from the latter than from tuberculosis.

"Play is one solution of the problem. New York business men must learn how to drop work and relax. Life is too tense and we let this tense condition hold on too long."

FAMILY NEARLY SUFFOCATED

Harris Wasserman Wakes Up In Time to Save Them.

There were two incendiary fires in Williamsburg yesterday, and in one of them a family narrowly escaped suffocation. The blazes were in the storehouse of the furniture factory of Nathan Hindan, at 158 Lorimer Street, and the hallway of the large upholstery factory of Hyman Ziegler, at 360 Hewes Street. Harris Wasserman is the owner of the Lorimer Street building, and with his family he lives on the second floor. The family were asleep at 3:30 A. M., yesterday when the fire started. Smoke went through the entire building, and the family of Wasserman were already badly affected when he woke up and managed to crawl on his hands and feet to a window and raise it. His shouting brought Policeman Brown of the Clymer Street Station. Before turning in an alarm Brown broke into the building, and, making his way through the smoke, he reached the second floor and helped the Wassermans to escape. Firemen soon extinguished the flames, and an investigation satisfied the firemen that the blaze was of incendiary origin.

Ziegler was making his usual Sunday visit to his factory yesterday when he discovered that kerosene and gasoline had been poured about the building and a fire set to it, but the fire burned itself out in the front hall.

LONG WAIT TO MAKE ARREST

Sleuths Watch House Six Weeks to Get Man Girl Accuses.

Ever since Vera Kajander, a servant employed at 600 West 164th Street, told the police on Jan. 6 that she had been robbed by two men in the home of Eugene W. Schmidt, a carpenter, at 1,235 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, detectives kept a night-and-day watch on the place, waiting for the men to return. When Schmidt, who was one of those accused, appeared at the door last Friday night he was arrested, and yesterday Magistrate Levy held him for trial in the Morrisania Court for robbery.

According to the girl, on the night of Jan. 6 a man stopped her at Lexington Avenue and 125th Street and told her he knew where she could get a place with much better pay. So she went with him to the house in Vyse Avenue, where she met Schmidt. The two men attacked her, she said, and took what money she had—$6. She fled, and told what had happened to Mrs. Leo Levinson, a storekeeper at 1,200 Hoe Avenue. Mrs. Levinson called Detective Sullivan, who hurried to the Vyse Avenue house in time to see Schmidt and another man disappear.

According to the police, the man went to Philadelphia and then to Texas, staying away six weeks before Schmidt thought it safe to return.

WHITMAN SENDS FOR CALDER

Governor to Confer with Congressman After Congress Quits.

Gov. Whitman, who came to New York Saturday night, spent most of yesterday before 4 o'clock, when he left for Albany, at the Hotel St. Regis, where he was constantly in conference with callers. Frederick C. Tanner, Republican State Chairman, took breakfast with the Governor, and the two discussed Republican politics until Henry Seligman, banker, came to keep an appointment. His business with the Governor, it was said, was purely private.

In the afternoon the Governor had a long talk with Col. William Hayward regarding the Public Service inquiry, but no details of the conversation were made public. When asked whether he had determined to appoint Congressman William M. Calder as one of the Public Service Commissioners, the Governor said:

"I have not done so. I have not selected any one, and it would be improper for me to do so before the findings of the committee conducting the inquiry are in my hands. I have invited Congressman Calder to see me in Albany on March 5, after Congress adjourns, but that should not be taken to mean that I want to make him a Public Service Commissioner."

The Governor said he would be in New York next Wednesday to attend the Amherst College Alumni banquet at the Hotel Biltmore.

MORE HURT UNDER FULL CREW LAW

Railroads Give Figures to Refute Trainmen's Plea That Statute Should Stand.

NOT PARSIMONIOUS NOW

But Extra Men on Trains Impose a Needless Burden, Associated Roads Assert.

R. L. O'Donnel, Chairman, and Presidents Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Theodore Voorhees of the Philadelphia & Reading, members of the Executive Committee named by twenty-one associated railroads to arouse public sentiment in favor of the repeal of the full crew laws in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have issued an answer to an appeal sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature by a committee of the trainmen's organizations of that State. In their answer the railroad executives say:

"The railroads are convinced that the Court of Public Opinion should decide what is right in this matter, because the public is the great third party concerned. The full crew laws force economic waste. They compel employment without there being real service for men whose jobs are created by edict of law. The wages of such superfluous men make a transportation charge which the public should not be obliged to carry.

Admit Opposing Air Brakes.

"The trainmen's committee states that the railroads fought against application of air brakes when the law made such safety appliance compulsory. With this statement of fact there is no issue.

"Be it observed, however, that in the very first statement of the full crew law matter, as given to the public by the railroads on Feb. 14, this fact of a dead past was frankly admitted and stated far more strongly by the railroads than the trainmen now put it. The railroads said:

> We also frankly admit that in the past railroads have been too slow in introducing safety devices, partly owing to the costs involved, but largely because of a stupid and stubborn attitude of mind, once too prevalent among railroad managers. In many cases they did what was obviously right, and as results amply demonstrated to the advantage of railroads, their employes and the public, only under compulsion of public opinion and enforcing laws. Railroad officers as a body have reached a more enlightened state of mind.

"In their statement the Trainmen's Legislative Committee, urging to mind the beneficent results of air brakes in preventing train wrecks and making railroad operation safer and more economical, all of which is frankly admitted, add that 'the full crew law will have the same result.'

"The actual, not the theoretical, result of railroad operation under full crew laws has been a large increase in the casualty list. This is particularly true as to the class of accident which the trainmen have most emphatically asserted the laws would prevent: injury to passengers getting on and off trains.

More Accidents Under New Law.

The Executive Committee of the railroads then introduces a table in the answer to show that in the first six months of 1911, when the full crew law was not in force, 20 trainmen were killed by falling from trains and 348 injured, 9 were killed and 523 injured in getting on or off trains, 2 were killed and 1,279 injured in other work about trains, and 14 were killed and 162 injured in coupling and uncoupling cars. This list is compared with the first six months of 1914, when the full crew law was in force. In this period 9 trainmen were killed and 394 injured by falling from trains, 7 were killed and 549 injured in getting on or off trains, 10 were killed and 1,847 injured in other work about trains, and 4 were killed and 118 injured in coupling or uncoupling cars.

In the case of passengers in the first six months of 1911, 2 were killed and 19 injured in falling from trains, and 8 were killed and 274 injured in getting on or off trains. In the first half of 1914, 1 was killed and 22 injured by falling from trains, and 2 were killed and 328 injured in getting on or off the cars. Then the answer continues:

"The trainmen assert that the railroads would underman trains, even at the risk of accidents. Were the railroad managers devoid of all regard for human life and safety, the cold dictates of business sense would cause them to so man trains as to avoid accidents, which are costly out of all proportion to $2.75 as a day's wage for one trainman, and to get the most efficient, which is the largest service, out of every train and mile of track.

"Thus when the trainmen say, as they do in their statement today, that 'the full-crew law is not an experiment * * * is not an innovation in railroad operation,' they are entirely correct. The railroad managers, as a business proposition, as a fulfillment of a plain duty to the public, had full-crewed all trains. The laws which were enacted had nothing to do with it, nor have they since."

SING SING APPLAUDS LECTURE ON LINCOLN

Golden Rule Brotherhood Hears W. W. Ellsworth Speak on the Emancipator.

PICTURE-TALK IS REPEATED

Publisher Sees Evidence of Lincoln Spirit in Italian's Ingeniously Decorated Cell.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The difficulties that Abraham Lincoln surmounted, especially those of his early years, when as a young lawyer in little New Salem he was fighting alone against legions of adverse circumstances, were described this afternoon and tonight to the 1,600 and odd prisoners of Sing Sing, who constitute the Golden Rule Brotherhood. The lecture, illustrated with pictures of Lincoln at all ages and in all circumstances, was delivered by William W. Ellsworth, President of the Century Publishing Company, one of the foremost Lincoln scholars in the country.

The assembly hall was not large enough to accommodate all the audience at one time, so Lincoln was presented to the Golden Rule Brotherhood at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at 6 o'clock at night. Mr. Ellsworth said he had never had more attentive listeners.

Lincoln was not a stranger to at least a large number of those present at both lectures, for when there appeared on the screen the famous statue by St. Gaudens, showing the plain man of great sorrows and great achievements, as if in life, there was a tightening of the emotional atmosphere, a moment of suspense, and then a huge burst of applause.

Between the two lecture periods the Chairman of the Golden Rule Entertainment Committee conducted Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth and a party of friends through the prison. Some of the pictures had shown the humble log cabins—there were several of them—in which the Lincoln family had lived, and there had been references to the frugal fare of the boy and young lawyer. When the visiting party reached the kitchens one of the "trusties," stepping close to Mr. Ellsworth, said:

"I bet he didn't fare as we do, anyhow. We get a little over 9 cents a day from the State to feed and clothe us. To keep down expense they have to cook the food by steam, and that takes the taste out of it. I guess it leaves the nourishment in, but it don't leave nothing else. It ain't Mr. Osborne's fault, though; we know he'd do anything for us he could."

Several pictures showing the tall, gaunt young Lincoln sitting by the fireplace in a log cabin, studying with only the light from the blazing logs in front of him, were popular with both audiences. The Entertainment Committee stated proudly in the afternoon that in the schoolrooms, since Warden Osborne has abolished compulsory attendance upon classes, the number of students, some of them more than 40, and as yet unable to read and write, was greater by far than it ever had been before.

"The spirit of Lincoln is not absent from Sing Sing," said Mr. Ellsworth after his first lecture. One of the cells in a long tier is that of a young Italian. Somehow or other, with infinite patience, and suffering no one knows how much of mockery from his misunderstanding prison mates, he has made a little spot of beauty in the black hole in the rough wall of solid masonry.

"The outer door of his cell is cross-barred steel, incrusted with clots of whitewash and rust. But across the door inside is arranged his bedsheet. Its faultlessly draped edges have been frayed out for the sake of fringes and its ends have been teased out and tied for tassels. On a shelf inside are two small paper napkins, symmetrically placed, draped so that their decorative ends can fall over the edges of the rough board. Magazines with colored covers, postcards that yield bits of red, yellows, and blues, these and such as these he has made into bright panels for his dark walls.

"In the schoolrooms, where men of their own accord now spend hours laboriously writing down, 'This is the cat,' 'That is the dog,' in the hope that they may come out better able to live on the right side, there is something of the qualities that made Lincoln," said Mr. Ellsworth, "as there is in the Italian's cell."

RUDINI DIVORCE AFFIRMED.

Former Miss Labouchere to Marry Hungarian Nobleman.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Feb. 21.—Marchesa Dora di Rudini, daughter of the late Mr. Labouchere, has obtained from the Venice Court of Appeals a ratification of the divorce pronounced in Hungary between her and Marchese Carlo di Rudini, son of the late Italian Premier. The religious marriage had been already annulled by the Vatican.

It is announced that she will shortly marry Prince Gyaima Odescalchi, a member of the Hungarian branch of that great Roman family, who holds the post of Hungarian Commercial Delegate in Rome.

$1,000,000 COLLEGE FUND.

Big Sum to Be Raised for University at Newark, Del.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 21.—An endowment fund of $1,000,000 will shortly be turned over to Delaware College at Newark. An announcement to this effect was made here last night by Henry B. Thompson, a Trustee of the institution, at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association.

Mr. Thompson spoke of improvements that are contemplated, "including a commons," and referred to the activity of the alumni in starting a campaign last year for an endowment fund of $100,000. "We will raise this fund to a round million," he said. "I will not say where the money is coming from, but it is coming all right and that very soon."

Mr. Thompson refused to commit himself as a donor, but it is understood Senator Henry A. du Pont and himself have decided to contribute to the immense fund.

Delaware College is the only advanced educational institution in this State.

LYNCHED BY MISSOURI MOB

White Man Taken from Jail and Hanged Over City Hall.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., Feb. 21.—A white man, believed to be W. F. Williams of Hot Springs, Ark., who last night took part in a pistol battle in which a policeman and an unidentified man were killed, was taken from the jail here early today and lynched by a mob.

Early churchgoers discovered the body, riddled with bullets, hanging from the fire-bell tower above the City Hall. It remained there until noon before being cut down.

Poindexter, the policeman who was killed, and another policeman had been looking for men suspected of robbing a Kansas City Southern train near Richards, Mo., last Friday night, when they engaged Williams and the unidentified man who was killed in the battle.

Use Hobo Text to Urge Sewers.

"Help the Hoboes, but Kill the Taxpayers!" This is the headline of an appeal sent out by the Auburndale (L. I.) Association, but the appeal is rather ironical in its tone. The residents of Auburndale, a community of professional folk, do not actually care whether the hoboes do get any kindly treatment, but they are simply looking after their own interests. They declare that as they pay a large amount yearly for taxes they should be given some improvements in return for them, and they are clamoring for sewers.

Co-operation and Service

MODERN business success is characterized by Co-operation and Service. These two things animate the policy that governs the Harriman National Bank. We regard our business as that of a merchant dealing in credit, money and service as stock-in-trade. Our depositors are customers whom we serve on a basis of reciprocity. We make them loans or discounts as a business transaction of mutual advantage.

The Harriman National Bank is, to use an expressive term, a human institution. Its management is vested in a board of directors composed of representative business men of character and ability, who enjoy the confidence of the community. They handle the funds of others with a full sense of the responsibility assumed. The officers and employees seek in every particular to serve its patrons, for in so doing they serve themselves.

We believe you could profitably use our facilities; if a merchant, your requirements will have prompt and liberal consideration; if an individual, your funds will be efficiently cared for and properly protected. Upon request we will send "The Bank of Today," a booklet describing the Federal Reserve Act and its bearing on business.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK
RESOURCES, $16,000,000

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Have arranged for To-morrow, Tuesday, the following very important sales

(Details of which appeared in Sunday's Newspapers)

Women's Spring Gowns, Coats and Blouses,
French Lingerie, Gloves and Hosiery,
Dress Silks and Cotton Dress Fabrics,
Household Linens, Upholstery Fabrics,
French Lace Curtains, Panels and Portieres

The remaining days of the February Sales of

Artistic and Practical Furniture

WILL present further emphatic reductions in broken suites and odd pieces for Living Room, Dining Room and Bedroom, including the following:

Living Room Furniture

Davenports, in muslin, all upholstered, at $38.00 to 75.00 — Formerly from $52.00 to 115.00

Arm Chairs, in muslin, all upholstered, at $16.50 to 21.00 — Formerly from $26.50 to 32.00

Sofas, in Mahogany frames, upholstered in muslin, at $18.50 to 52.00 — Formerly from $29.50 to 70.00

Arm Chairs, Mahogany frames, upholstered in muslin, at $15.00 to 34.00 — Formerly from $21.00 to 50.00

Library Tables, in Mahogany, at $14.50 to 35.00 — Formerly from $18.00 to 45.00

Dining Room Furniture

Mahogany Buffets, $40.00 to 95.00 — Formerly from $58.00 to 135.00

China Closets, at $33.00 to 65.00 — Formerly from $45.00 to 130.00

Dining Tables, at $27.50 to 65.00 — Formerly from $35.00 to 90.00

Bedroom Furniture

Mahogany Bureaus, $23.50 to 45.00 — Formerly from $30.00 to 62.00

Mahogany Chiffoniers, $21.00 to 38.50 — Formerly from $28.50 to 60.00

Antique Ivory Bureaus, $28.50 to 50.00 — Formerly from $35.00 to 85.00

Cottage Bureaus, in brown oak, at $13.50, 23.50 — Formerly $19.50 and 26.00

Brass Bedsteads and Mattresses

Brass Bungalow Bedsteads, two-inch posts, at $4.75 to 7.50

Brass Bedsteads, 2-inch posts, ⅞ inch fillers; all sizes, at $12.75 to 15.00

Brass Bedsteads, square tubing, 1-inch fillers, all sizes, $22.50 to 30.00

Box Springs, all sizes, at $9.75 to 12.00

Special Black Hair Mattresses, choice of tickings, at $18.50 to 24.00

Roll Edge Felt Mattresses, at $7.50 to 10.00

American-made Rugs and Carpets

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES will be offered in Herati, Royal Kashan Wiltons, Smyrna and Scotch Weave Art Rugs in newest designs and colorings.

High Class Wilton Rugs, 27 by 54 inches to 9 by 12 ft.; formerly $6.25 to 60.00, at $4.65 to 43.50

Cotton Bath Rugs, 3 by 6 feet, at $2.95 — Formerly $4.25

Scotch Weave Art Rugs, sizes 27 by 54 ins. to 12 by 15 ft.; formerly $3.85 to 60.00, at $2.95 to 49.50

Plain Reversible Wool Rugs, two tone effects, in a range of sizes from 18 by 36 inches to 12 by 15 feet, at $1.45 to 56.75

Axminster Rugs, in Turkish and Persian designs for Dining Room, Living Room, Library or Den; sizes from 22½ by 36 inches to 9 by 12 ft., at $1.50 to 28.50

High Grade Oriental Rugs

The last week of the February Sale will feature very unusual values, including

Small Size Oriental Rugs, $6.50 to 15.75
Sarouk and Kirman Rugs, 25.00 to 49.50
Persian Hall Runners, $19.50 to 39.50
Persian Carpets, at 85.00 to 145.00

Linoleum cut from full rolls, in wood and tile effects;

Values up to $1.25 a square yard, at 75c
Values up to $1.50 a square yard, at 98c

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th Street

Spring Models

Silk and Cotton Gowns, Suits, Coats, Negligees, Blouses and Skirts, Evening and Dancing Frocks

Very Moderately Priced

Conducting our own workrooms on the premises, we not only offer you unusual models at low prices, but advantages, such as duplicating to measure, WITH FITTINGS, and CHANGING DETAILS to meet individual tastes.

APPAREL FOR STOUT FIGURES

Dresses Suits Coats Blouses Negligees Corsets
Especially designed for sizes 44 to 56, ready to wear and made to measure.

Final Clean-Up

This is an exceptional opportunity to buy your delayed Winter apparel at these enormous price reductions.

Fur-trim'd Suits, Velvet Cloth and Cheviot, 15.00
Street Dresses, Silks, broadcloths, serges, 11.50
Winter Coats, Corduroys, Zibelines, 12.85
Velvet Coats, Corduroy, fur-trim'd, 25.00
Separate Skirts, 3.95
Flannel Robes, 4.95

MATERNITY APPAREL, SUITS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, NEGLIGEES AND UNDERWEAR, greatly reduced to clear space for our new Spring models.

Washington Heights Branch, Broadway and 168d St.

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE

Important Announcement

Original Spring Models

from the

Paris Openings February 5th—10th

Selected by

Mr. Charles C. Kurzman

just arrived on the

S. S. "Lusitania"

will be exhibited the first time in New York

Tuesday, February 23rd

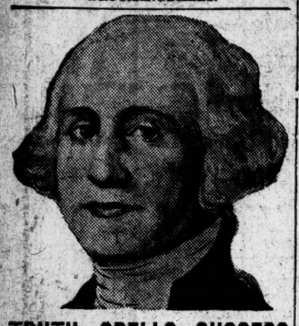
Real Musicians!

(Really—ten of them)

(Wednesday—"Favor Night.")

5th Avenue Restaurant
The Dollar Dinner With Wine Also a la Carte
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

BLOOMINGDALES.



TRUTH SPELLS SUCCESS

Many famous characters in history have been closely associated with *truth-telling*.

The nearest to us, of course, is the "Father of His Country".

Today the light of criticism is being turned more and more searchingly on the *truth* of modern advertising.

At Bloomingdales the light has long been turned with unflinching rigor on *our* advertising by *ourselves*.

We make no single statement that the House does not *back unreservedly*.

BloomingdaleS 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

BUYERS

Who Could Not Otherwise Be Reached

Manhattan Manufacturing Co., makers of Silk Petticoats, 136 5th Avenue, write:

We are pleased to notify you that our advertisement of silk petticoats in the "Buyers' Wants" column of The New York Times has put us in touch with buyers who could not be reached through personal efforts. We are more than pleased with the results, and gladly recommend the Business Page to any one desiring a productive medium.

"BUYERS' WANTS"

Are read by progressive buyers—both in the market and in their home towns.

45 Cents Per Agate Line
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Styles Just from Paris

Will be on view in our Import Department early this week—

The unsettled conditions in Europe have not prevented the production of novel and original creations. In this exhibit our representatives have therefore been able to form a collection for us that fully maintains our Standard for Apparel that is at once interesting and authoritative

(Store Closed Today)

Fifth Avenue at 46th St. New York
For Headquarters Duluth, Minn
WASHINGTON · CINCINNATI · PARIS

JEWS WHO HELPED FOUND THIS NATION

Historical Society Hears of Part Played by These Traders in Colonial Times.

THEIR NAMES PERPETUATED

Gratz's Crossing and Landing Show Jews Were Among the Western Pioneers.

The activity and influence of Jews, mostly of Portuguese stock, in this country during Colonial and Revolutionary times was the leading topic discussed at the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society, which began yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions were held yesterday, and another literary session, besides a business meeting and election of officers, will be held this morning. Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of Dropsie College of Philadelphia and of the society, presided.

The share of Jews in pioneer development was shown in the morning session by William Vincent Byars of St. Louis, who read a paper on the part played by the Gratz brothers, Jewish merchants of Philadelphia, in the trade development of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The brothers were among the principal traders in the Middle West from 1750 on to the Revolution, including the period of the last of the French wars, and not only established many trading stations, but were interested in the flotation of large land enterprises and the encouragement of British-American colonization. The extent of their activities was illustrated by Mr. Byars by the wide recurrence in the early nineteenth century of such names as Gratz's Crossing and Gratz's Landing.

Jews Noted in Colonial Times.

Albert M. Friedenberg of New York, Secretary of the society, read selections from the inedited correspondence of Aaron Lopez, a merchant of Newport, R. I., in Colonial times, who was one of the principal traders of the period. Letters of Solomon Bush, a revolutionary soldier, were read and discussed by Samuel Oppenheim of New York.

At the afternoon session Leon Huehner of New York read a paper on Daniel Gomez, a pioneer merchant of the early days of this colony. Gomez had large commercial relations with almost all the American colonies in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, as well as with London, Dublin, Madeira, and the West Indies. He was a type of the merchants of the period, a number of whom were Jews, who dealt in practically all forms of goods produced in or wanted by their neighbors; and besides his marine commerce he owned and developed a large tract of land in Orange County, part of which is now included in the City of Newburg, where he built up a considerable trade with the Indians.

Secretary Friedenberg reported for the Foreign Archives Committee, which was assigned to investigate the general question of Jewish activity in the Colonial and Revolutionary period, that an extensive study had been made of the port books in the public records of London which indicate the extent and nature of British Colonial trade, as well as of documents bearing on the same topic in the New York Public Library. The committee had found not only that Jews were fairly numerous and usually prosperous in the Colonies, but that when the Revolution came they almost without exception took the American side. "So far as is known," the committee reported, "there were only two Jewish families among the United Empire Loyalists."

Prominent in Our Early Trade.

At the night meeting Dr. Harold Korn of New York gave to the Society the results of a careful study of advertisements in the newspapers of New York and Massachusetts from 1761 to 1780, showing the extent and the varied nature of Jewish mercantile activity at that period. The connection of Moses Michael Hays, Grand Master of the Masonic Jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1781, with the introduction of Sublime Masonry into the United States, was discussed by Dr. Julius F. Sachse of Philadelphia.

In treating of the movements and doings of the Jewish race in other times and countries, Jewish activity in Canada in the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century was discussed in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Julius J. Price, who discussed Benjamin Hart and his brother Samuel and their difficulties in overcoming legal disabilities for public office, as well as other early Jewish settlers of upper Canada. Prof. Max L. Margolis of Philadelphia told of the finding of a Greek papyrus in Egypt which indicated a hyphenated citizenship developed to a more complex degree than we have today. In a town known as "the Syrian village" there were to be found as late as the Christian era a large number of Jews known as Persians, since they presumably came in during or before the Persian invasion in the sixth century before Christ, who still spoke their own language, but had in some cases Greek or Egyptian names, and were probably some of them Roman citizens.

Prof. Alexander Marx of New York read a paper on "Eliezer Ellenburg, a German-Jewish Wanderer of the Sixteenth Century," giving a picture of his travels from Brunswick to Posen, Styria, Basle, Italy, and even to Turkey, his constant difficulties with Jews and Gentiles, his astounding plagiarization of the medical writings of earlier authors, and his profound piety which led him to attribute all his misfortunes to his neglect of the study of the sacred writings.

Dr. Joseph Jacobs, who was on the programme for papers on "The Radanite Routes: a Description of Jewish Commerce in the Ninth Century," and on "The Mediaeval Status of the Jew," submitted the papers by title only, was said that they would be published later.

Other papers read during the day were "The History of the Hebrew Periodical Press in America," by Joshua Bloch of New York; "Documents Relating to Dr. Abraham Bettman of Cincinnati," by Prof. Gotthard Deutsch of that city; "Two Unknown Historic Candelabra from K. K. Beth Elohim of Charleston, S. C.," by Rabbi Isaac E. Marcuson of Charleston; "References to Jews in the Papers of John Jordan Crittenden," by President Adler; "The Phylacteries Found at Pittsfield, Mass.," by Lee M. Friedman of Boston; "The History of the Jews of California from the Earliest Times to 1880," by the Rev. Dr. Martin A. Meyer of San Francisco; and "The Economic Condition of the Jews of Spain," by the Rev. Dr. Abraham A. Neuman of Philadelphia.

MRS. WALTERS TO BE MOVED

Prisoner in Hospital to Attend Inquest and Go to Bellevue.

Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters, who poisoned her two children and attempted to commit suicide with bichloride of mercury, is to be taken from Lebanon Hospital soon to attend the inquest on her children, and thence to the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital.

Coroner William J. Flynn, District Attorney Martin of the Bronx, Dr. John Riggelman, Coroner's physician; the visiting surgeons of Lebanon Hospital, and Abraham Levy, counsel for Mrs. Walters and for the father of her dead children, Lorlys Elton Rogers, will meet at the hospital tomorrow to arrange for the inquest and for Mrs. Walters's removal.

Dr. Riggelman thinks she can now be removed without danger to herself. She is a prisoner charged with attempted suicide and with homicide. Her presence in Lebanon requires attendances of three policemen and three police matrons.

SEE A GREAT CRISIS MENACING THE JEWS

Problems Facing Race Through War Must Be Solved Here, the Kehillah Says.

UNITED ACTION IS URGED

American Jewish Committee Asked to Call a Conference of National Organizations.

At a meeting of the Jewish Community, or Kehillah, held yesterday at the Educational Alliance a report was approved calling upon the American Jewish Committee to take the leadership in plans for meeting "the greatest crisis that has overtaken the Jews in centuries." The crisis, in the opinion of the Kehillah, has been brought about by the war, and its problems must be solved by the 3,000,000 American Jews. After complaining that the "small amounts of money contributed to the various relief funds" must be taken to indicate that "something is wrong" with the American Jews, the report continues:

"But it is not alone of relief that we speak now. We do not live by bread alone. Even the starving and the wounded and the maimed need moral and political leadership. Are the American Jews alive to the new meaning of the Jewish problem? Are they trying to help solve the Jewish question, now that all the world is being changed through war?

"As far as we are able to determine, but little unity of purpose or of action has as yet been made manifest. We believe that the time has come when the Jews of the country demand authoritative leadership, a leadership that will, by reason of the tolerance it shows, of the information that it has, and of its representative character, exercise a decisive influence upon the Jews of the country in meeting the Jewish problem.

"The American Jewish Committee, which was organized after the Kishineff massacres, should now give evidence of its leadership. We call upon the American Jewish Committee to invite to a conference the representatives of all the Jewish national organizations of the country for the purpose of considering the necessity of forming a united committee that shall represent a united American Jewry, and that shall endeavor to give answers to the questions now confronting the Jewish people.

"It is necessary for a united committee to be called into being in order to secure unity of action and purpose among the leaders of the large organizations, and in order to secure a united American Israel behind such plans and activities that may, after united counsel, be worked out. We call for unity. We call for the putting aside of local ambitions. We call for an expression of the will of the people in orderly, authoritative ways. It will be a sin against our history if we cannot act united as Jews. The moment is heavy with possibilities. May this generation of American Jews prove equal to the task."

The report was signed by Alice D. Menken, Dr. S. Neumann, and Joshua Sprayregen. Among those on the Executive Committee of the Kehillah are Harry Fischel, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Marshall, Leon Sanders, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. Joseph Silverman, and Felix M. Warburg.

$5,419,167 INCREASE IN CITY'S DEBT LIMIT

Controller Prendergast's Annual Report Shows Maximum for 1915 Is $56,792,917.

FUNDS FOR RAPID TRANSIT

$100,000,000 Can Be Borrowed to Carry Out Work Without Reducing Other Available Credit.

The annual report of Controller Prendergast, which has just been completed shows that the increase of New York City's debt limit is $5,419,167.44, that being the difference between the borrowing capacity on Jan. 2, 1914, when it was $51,373,749.62, and that of Jan. 2, 1915, when the constitutional debt margin was $56,792,917.06.

Of this year's figures $14,369,035 is preempted for dock, port, and terminal purposes and $17,684,714 by authorizations for various municipal purposes to which the city is committed, leaving a margin unreserved of $19,157,312 for such purposes as the Board of Estimate may authorize.

"This debt limit," says the report, "is reached after charging, in addition to the Constitutional funded debt, a further debt of $105,985,867 for land liability, contract liability, and open market orders. The floating debt includes a net contract liability for rapid transit purposes of $87,940,522 and net contract liabilities of $4,758,289 for various other city improvements.

"The rapid transit contract liability cannot possibly be earned in its entirety. That is, the construction cannot all be completed and payments all be made within the next two years. This means that the city could borrow upwards of $100,000,000 to carry out these contracts and land liabilities without decreasing by one dollar the legal debt limit of $56,792,917. The issuance of corporate stock for such purposes would merely mean the changing of the floating stock into a funded debt."

Of the legal debt limit thus established, $5,581,854.77 is available for rapid transit only.

The revenue of the city for last year, derived from many different sources, shows that a total of $142,994,191.25 came from taxes and $10,673,688.02 from assessments. The water rates totalled $12,881,161.73. The total receipts from docks, ferries, and subway operation aggregated $8,448,550.58, of which $2,362,028.02 came from the Interborough as subway rental, $5,006,443.04 from dock rents, and $1,080,079.52 as the total collections of fares and privileges from the municipal ferries to Staten Island and Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. The miscellaneous revenue collected amounted to $22,684,927.87, of which $20,340,902.32 went into the city treasury and the remainder into the sinking funds.

Included in the miscellaneous revenue were $5,558,771.95 for liquor licenses, $574,140.90 for rentals, $189,371.11 for permits for street vaults $685,587.76 for licenses, $336,582.12 for bridge tolls, (including $291,085.87 from Brooklyn Bridge,) $1,060,396.39 from street railroad franchise, $771,964.51 for court fees, fines, and penalties, $2,909,427.37 as interest on taxes, assessments, water rents, &c., $302,919.58 on sundry sales by city departments, and $2,065,326.11 as school moneys from the State.

Lloyd-George Counts the Cost

Better than anyone the Chancellor of the Exchequer knows Britain's resources. In this, the first interview given to an American paper, he leaves no doubt as to England's position and prospects. In this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

NEW WAY TO TELL HISTORY.

Peace League Wants World's Social Progress Taught in Schools.

The American School Peace League in its Year Book just published announces a projected course in history to be taught in the elementary schools where, in the League's opinion, the text books now in use lay too much emphasis upon the political and military phases of history and not enough on the development of social institutions. The course, which is planned by the League's History Committee, also aims to lay greater stress on the importance of the United States in relation to world history, as the League believes most historians have slighted this country.

It is the object of the League to exert a peaceful influence by educating school children in peace matters. Through its efforts May 18, the anniversary of the first Hague Conference in 1899, is now observed in many schools, and a number of peace pageants have been held. Ex-President Taft is its Honorary President, and the other officers are Randall J. Condon, Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati, President, and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Secretary. The League has branches in nearly every State.

JILTED CIGAR GIRL SUES.

Demands $20,000 After Coming Here from Chicago to Wed.

Ralph W. Benson, a dealer in railroad supplies at 50 Church Street, has been sued for $20,000 by Miss Perl Zinn for alleged breach of promise.

Miss Zinn was in charge of the cigar stand at the Hotel Stratford in Chicago in 1912. She says that Mr. Benson gave her transportation to New York, promising to meet her here and marry her. When she arrived he refused to carry out his promise.

Mr. Benson denies that he gave transportation to Miss Zinn or that he induced her to come to this city. He is married.

B. Altman & Co.

The following Sales, meriting special attention, will be held to-morrow (Tuesday):

In the Millinery Department on the Third Floor

A Special Selection of Trimmed Straw Hats

(from workrooms in the establishment) will be on sale at the very attractive price of $17.00

These fashionable Hats, in the new shades, are mostly trimmed with flowers and ribbon, and are appropriate for between-seasons or early Spring wear.

A Sale of Women's Low Shoes at $3.75 per pair

will consist of a number of styles adapted for present wear, very specially priced.

The latest novelty effects in Women's Low Footwear (many of them exclusive to B. Altman & Co.) are now being displayed. These have been made in very limited quantities and will not be duplicated for stock.

(Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

Little Children's Stamped Suits and Dresses

of washable materials, all made up and stamped ready for embroidering, will be placed on sale in the Fancy Needlework Department (Fourth Floor) at most uncommon price inducements.

Little Boys' Stamped Suits at . . . . 75c., $1.25 & 1.50

Little Girls' Stamped Dresses (sizes 2, 4 and 6 years) . . . . at 50c. & 75c.

Also Stamped Linen Huck Towels

in a variety of artistic designs.

Guest Room Towels . each 30c. & 45c.

Towels for decorative use, each 40c. & 55c.

A large and varied assortment of Stamped Articles, both imported and American, featuring the latest designs, may now be inspected in this Department. All are marked at most reasonable prices.

Also Important Sales (details of which were advertised yesterday) comprising:

Women's Bungalow and Morning Dresses, Spring Coats and Woven Underwear; Misses' Tailor-made Suits; Cotton Dress Fabrics; Imported Trimming Laces; and Imported Filet Lace Table Covers, Scarfs and Pillow Slips.

Thirty-fourth Street Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York Thirty-fifth Street

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co.
34th Street, New York

Direct Particular Attention to Their

Women's Exclusive Footwear

An extensive variety of original and exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* new Spring styles, the latest novelties in combination effects in addition to shoes of plain leathers.

5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00

One of the newest novelties, *an inside lace boot* of Imported Fawn Kidskin, extra high top, with diamond tip and Cuban Louis heel.

Exceptional Value 7.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co.
34th Street, New York

Final Clearance Tuesday

To effect an immediate and positive clearance, *the entire remaining stock* of winter apparel is offered

Regardless of Original Cost

95 Women's and Misses' Suits

Tailored and trimmed models. Formerly sold to 35.00

10.00

65 High Cost Suits

Women's and Misses' Suits. Formerly sold to 50.00

15.00

75 Women's and Misses' Coats

Various models in plain and fancy materials, tailored and fur trimmed.

Formerly sold to 29.75

10.00

42 Women's Fur Coats

Of Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*), French Seal and Caracul, 40 to 45 inch models, including some with trimmings of contrasting fur.

Formerly sold from 55.00 to 75.00

39.75

85 Women's Dresses

Of Silk, Serge, Velvet and combinations of various materials in black and colors.

Formerly sold to 29.75

10.00

45 Misses' Coats

In several models of mixtures and plain fabrics, some silk-lined throughout.

Formerly sold to 25.00

7.50

65 Girls' Winter Coats

An accumulation of this season's styles, of various materials and colors. Sizes 4 to 16 years.

Formerly sold to 15.00

5.00

CALIFORNIA
ROUND TRIP
$94.30
Lackawanna Railroad
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 23th St., 42nd St.
BROOKLYN: 366 FULTON ST.

Diplomacy and the War.
In one volume the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia, the Gray Paper of Belgium, and the Yellow Book of France; also the German Government's statement of how the war could have been avoided, and the neutrality appeal of President Woodrow Wilson. The official papers form the only enduring war book written thus far. 56 pages. Price 10c by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Bud
A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE
20 Cents
MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION
BUD CIGARETTE CO. INC. - NEW YORK

44 COURT STREET

Will be the home of our Brooklyn Banking Department after February 22d. The business of the Home Trust Company, merged with ours, will continue under our new name at that address. Our Title Department will remain at 188 Montague Street.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
368 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

FOR SHERIFF OFFICE REFORM

Recommendations Submitted by A. G. Gilbert, Counsel for Grifenhagen.

At the request of Sheriff Grifenhagen, his counsel, Abraham S. Gilbert, has submitted a number of recommendations for the improvement of the work of the Sheriff's office. The Sheriff is sponsor for a bill now before the Legislature making the place a salaried instead of a fee office. This would increase the revenues of the city from $50,000 to $75,000 a year. The recommendations submitted are in brief:

That imprisonment for debt be abolished.
That all the Sheriffs in the city be freed of responsibility for the transportation of prisoners to the various State prisons.
That all bail be tendered to the court issuing the process.
That the appointment of special Deputy Sheriffs be abolished.
That Sheriffs should have the power of levying on stock certificates under writs of attachment.
That the provisions for the examination of judgment debtors be simplified.

Mr. Gilbert says the Sheriff always runs considerable risk in making arrests in civil suits, and that in spite of many efforts to abolish the law calling for commitments for civil contempts for failing to pay money the law is still in existence. The report quotes Judge Vann of the Court of Appeals on this subject as follows:

"Imprisonment for debt dies hard. Barbarous, cruel, and senseless it puts its victim in jail in order to make him do something which in most instances the imprisonment itself prevents him from doing. It is the lawful use of torture, and differs only in the degree of the suffering caused by the thumb screw, the rack, and the boot."

Mr. Gilbert says that without regard to whether a plaintiff may ultimately succeed in his action or not, a defendant may be arrested upon the commencement of many actions, including an action to recover damages for personal injury, breach of promise to marry, fraud or deceit; to recover a fine or penalty and in similar cases. If a man fails to pay a judgment he may be committed to jail if a body attachment against him is procured.

"In other words," said Mr. Gilbert, "if a man be unable to pay a judgment he must go to jail and stay there, depending upon the amount of the judgment, for not exceeding six months. Nothing is gained by putting the man in jail. He is prevented from earning money that might be applied to the payment of the judgment. And the fact is that in spite of his serving six months in jail, he is still liable for the judgment."

The report also recommends that there be only one kind of contempt instead of two, criminal and civil, as at present. He thinks the only contempt that should be recognized is contempt of court.

Mr. Gilbert also objects to the custom of appointing Anthony Comstock of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice a Deputy Sheriff and authorizing him to make arrests.

SIX NAVAL OFFICERS PUNISHED FOR SINS

Order of the Navy Department Shows They Were Court-Martialed for Violating Rules.

ADMIRAL FLETCHER SEVERE

Says Some of the Sentences Were Too Mild—President Saves Offender from Dismissal.

The discipline that prevails in the Atlantic Fleet is emphasized in an order of the Navy Department, just made public, in which it is announced that six commissioned officers of the navy have recently been court-martialed for violations of the naval regulations. In each instance the officer involved was found guilty. None of the officers was dismissed, but all received more or less severe sentences. In one instance Rear Admiral Fletcher sent back the findings with instructions to submit a different recommendation on the ground that the first recommendation was too lenient.

The officers named in the Navy Department order are Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum, Jr., of New York, Ensign H. A. Ward of New York, Lieut. Lindsay H. Lacy of Texas, Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram of Indiana, Ensign Jay K. Esler of Michigan, and Ensign John T. Melvin of Oklahoma.

Lieut. Zogbaum was much in the public eye immediately following the outbreak of the war in Europe, as a result of his activities in London, where he was attached to the American Embassy and assigned to look after the interests of Germans then in London. Previous to that he was Flag Lieutenant of the First Division of the Atlantic Fleet during the time the division was under command of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow. He is a son of the marine painter Zogbaum, who is mentioned in Kipling's poem, "Bob Evans."

Lieut. Zogbaum was charged with neglect of duty and was tried on board the superdreadnought Arkansas while that ship was at the navy yard. He was found guilty and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The sentence was declared inadequate and was ordered revised, whereupon the court sentenced Zogbaum to lose one number in his grade. Admiral Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the fleet, ruled that the sentence was still inadequate, but approved it "in order that the accused might not entirely escape punishment."

Lieut. Lacy, who is a native of Texas, was also court-martialed on board the Arkansas at the navy yard in Brooklyn. The charge against him was drunkenness, and he was found guilty and sentenced to lose ten numbers in his grade. The findings and sentence were approved by Admiral Fletcher.

Lieut. Ingram is famous in the navy as one of the greatest athletes ever turned out by the Naval Academy. He is remembered as the Academy's greatest oarsman and as one of the best football players in the history of the institution. He was in the thick of the fighting at Vera Cruz and commanded one of the Arkansas's battalions during the naval occupation of the city. He was charged with neglect of duty and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded by Admiral Fletcher. The Admiral approved the findings of guilty, but disapproved the sentence as inadequate.

Ensign Esler was found guilty of absence from station after leave had expired. He was tried on the flagship of the Pacific Fleet and sentenced to a loss of two numbers in grade. Rear Admiral Howard, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, approved the findings and sentence.

Ensign Melvin was tried on the dreadnought Michigan at Philadelphia and found guilty of drunkenness, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. He was sentenced to a loss of ten numbers in grade. Admiral Fletcher approved the sentence.

Ensign Ward was tried on the battleship Kansas off Tampico, Mexico, and found guilty of absence from duty and station after leave had expired and disobedience of an order of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in Washington. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the navy, but on the recommendation of the young officer's superiors the sentence was commuted by President Wilson to a loss of fifty numbers in grade. Under the law the President has the final word in all cases in the army and navy which involve dismissal from the service.

SMARTEST CLERK WAS GIRL.

Sent Abroad by Hotel Knickerbocker on Export Work.

A record for speed was made last week at the Hotel Knickerbocker. The proprietor, James B. Regan, is in Paris attending to business of his exportation company. He cabled on Wednesday, "Send me clerk best informed on exportation company matters."

Investigation showed the clerk in question to be a girl of 20 years. By Wednesday night application for a passport had been made to Washington. By Friday noon the passport, with the girl's photograph affixed, had been issued, and by Friday night the girl reported her shopping completed, her adieux made, and herself ready for the voyage. She sailed Saturday on the Rochambeau.

Little Girl Burned to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Feb. 21.—Annie Angano, 4 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Angano, was burned to death this afternoon. Her mother and father had both gone out, leaving the child with a neighbor, Mrs. James Castigano. A burning leaf, wafted against the child's dress, caused the blaze. Mrs. Castigano put out the fire, but was badly burned. Both were taken to Nassau Hospital, where the child died.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

On Tuesday and Wednesday

Exceptional Offerings—Spring Merchandise

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces.

Initial Exhibit introducing authentic Foreign and American Fashions in Novelty Silks and Satins for the season of 1915.

First Showing of Model designs identical with those displayed during the past week in Paris by the principal couturiers at the various openings.

Recent Foreign shipments of Pompadour, Raye and Pekin stripes in exquisite colorings; Shepherd and Black Checks, Coin and Polka Spots in Poult de Soie, Faille Francaise, Taffeta, Gros de Londres and Poplin weaves in rare, artistic designs, showing the most desirable styles of the best creators.

12,000 Yards of Superior Quality Double Width Faille Silk Poplin

Complete assortment of the newest Evening, Reception and Street colors, including Belle Rose, Elizabeth Blue and Violet-Russe shades; also White or Black.
value 1.75, yd. **1.25**

5,000 yards of new Novelty Summer Dress Silks, including Black and White Shepherd Checks, Hair Line and Pekin Stripes, Printed "Dolly Varden" Pongee, Taffeta, Satins and Washable Shirting Silks. value 1.25, yd. **95c**
Double Width Black Dress Satin... value 3.00, yd. **1.45**

WASH DRESS FABRICS

New Spring Patterns

10,000 yards of Printed Seed and Lace Voile,—newest Dresden designs; also Black and White effects. 38 inches wide.
value 55c, yd. **35c**

Imported Embroidered Crepe and Voile in all the new tints; also White and Black. 38 inches wide. yd. **75c**
value 1.25,

Plain and Striped Cotton Voile in the new shades. 38 inches wide. value 75c, yd. **40c**

White Fancy Cotton Crepe and Voile in stripes and checks. 36 inches wide. value 50c, yd. **29c**

White Cotton Voile,—chiffon weight. 38 inches wide.. yd. **21c**
value 35c

White Seed Voile,—superior quality. 40 inches wide... yd. **25c**
value 40c

BLACK & COLORED DRESS GOODS

2,500 yards of Shadow Plaid Dress Materials in a wide range of the latest shades. value 1.35, yd. **78c**

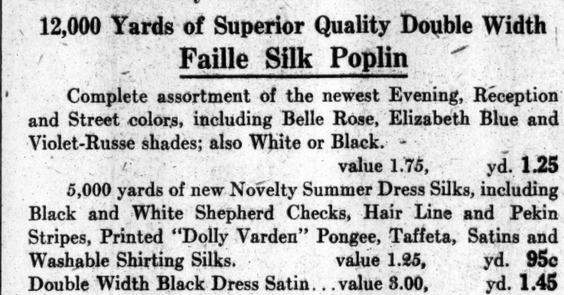
Black and White Shepherd Check Suiting in various size checks. 50 to 54 inches wide. value 2.00, yd. **1.35**

All Wool Covert Whipcord Suiting in the latest shades; 54 inches wide. value 2.00, yd. **1.38**

Black Satin Finish Broadcloth,—brilliant lustre; superior quality. 52 inches wide. value 2.75, yd. **1.75**

"McCREERY" MASTER-MADE

Dining Room Suites



10 piece Adam model, as illustrated, made expressly for James McCreery & Co. of the finest Mexican Mahogany. Table 54 inches in diameter and extends to 8 ft.; chairs upholstered in hair cloth. **395.00** regularly 500.00

10 piece Sheraton Model Suites, made of selected Solid Mahogany. **195.00** regularly 300.00

9 piece Fumed Oak Suites, including Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. **125.00** regularly 160.00

Special Values

BLANKET DEPARTMENT

White California Wool Blankets,—pink or blue borders; full size. values 5.00, 6.00 and 9.50, **3.75, 4.75** and **7.75** pair

Comfortables,—cotton filled..... value 3.00, **2.35**
wool filled..... value 5.50, **4.50**

Bed Spreads,—crochet hemmed..... **1.25** and **1.65**
values 1.50 and 2.00

Marseilles, Satin finish, hemmed.. **2.00** and **3.00**
values 2.50 and 3.75

Scalloped.. values 3.50 and 4.25, **2.75** and **3.50**

TOWELS—Unusual Sale

Foreign and Domestic Makes in Every Desired Size

Hemmed Huckaback Towels..... doz. **1.50, 2.00** and **3.00**
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.... doz. **2.75, 3.75** and **4.50**
Guest Towels ..... doz. **3.75, 4.50** and **5.50**
Turkish Bath Towels..... doz. **2.25, 2.75** and **3.50**
Odd Turkish Towels..... each **75c** and **1.00**
Turkish Bath Mats..... each **50c, 75c** and **1.00**
Sample Towels ..... each **50c, 75c** and **1.00**
Hemmed Glass and Dish Towels... doz. **2.00, 2.50** and **3.75**

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Late Importation

Spangled Ball Chain Trimming,—opalescent or black..... value 1.50 yd. **95c**

White Spangled Band Trimming,—2 to 22 rows..... value 40c to 3.00, yd. **25c** to **1.85**

Black Spangled Band Trimming,—2 to 11 rows..... value 25c to 2.00, yd. **15c** to **1.25**

Black Spangled All-overs.....yd. **5.75** to **9.75**
value 8.50 to 12.00

Flouncings in Opalescent, Gunmetal, Royal or Black...yd. **7.75**

Linen & Cotton Wash Laces

⅓ Less Than Regular Prices

Cluny Insertions,—2 to 4 inches wide.....yd. **8c** to **30c**
Formerly 12c to 48c

Macrame Bands,—4½ to 12 inches wide.....yd. **13c** to **38c**
Formerly 20c to 55c

Linen Cluny All-overs,—18 inches wide.....yd. **25c**
Formerly 50c

Linen Cluny Insertions,—2 inches wide.....yd. **6c**
Formerly 10c

SILK & LISLE UNDERWEAR

At greatly reduced prices

Women's Glove Silk Vests,—reinforced. White or Pink..... **1.15** regularly 1.45

Women's Glove Silk Union Suits,—band top; reinforced. White or Pink. **3.75** regularly 4.75

Women's Ribbed Lisle Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless, knee length. **60c** regularly 75c and 85c

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Extraordinary Values

Heavy weight Thread Silk Stockings,—reinforced heels, soles and toes. Black or White. regularly 2.25, pair **1.50**

Thread Silk Stockings,—Novel effects in fancy mixtures. regularly 2.00, pair **1.25**

Thread Silk Stockings,—Lisle tops and soles. Black or White. regularly 75c, pair **60c**

NEW "SOROSIS" PUMPS

Advance Spring Models

5.00 and **6.00** pair

One of the new styles, illustrated,—a combination of Patent Leather vamp and heel foxing, with uppers of Fawn or Gray Buckskin, or White Calfskin; narrow toe; high arched last; turned soles; Louis heels.

Final Week—February Sale

ORIENTAL RUGS

⅓ Less Than Original Prices

Rugs of exceptional beauty in color and design; unusually fine weave; large range of desirable sizes.

Every rug is fully guaranteed.

Small and Medium Size Rugs

Beluchistan and Shirvan Rugs..... value 18.50, **11.75**
Mosul and Kurdistan Rugs..... **15.00** and **19.50**
values 25.00 and 35.00
Iran, Bijar and Kirman Rugs..... **24.50, 35.00** and **44.00**
values 37.50, 45.00 and 65.00
Anatolian and Caucassian Mats..... value 12.50, **7.50**

Large Room-size Rugs

Persian Mahal Carpets,—size about 9x12 ft., **78.00** and **95.00**
value 150.00
Gorevan Carpets—10½x12 to 10x14 feet..... **157.00**
value 225.00
Extra Persian Carpets,—9x12 to 12.4x22 ft.. **185.00** to **495.00**
value 250.00 to 800.00

High-Grade Domestic Rugs

9x12 ft. Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs..... **18.50**
values 24.50 and 27.50
9x12 ft. Royal Wilton Rugs..... value 37.50, **30.00**

Greatly Reduced

DINNER SERVICES

American Porcelain,—conventional border decoration; 101 pieces. value 18.00, **12.00**

Limoges China,—Persian and floral border or spray patterns; solid mat gold handles; 101 pieces. value 40.00 **27.50**

Exceptional Values

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps,—10-inch fancy silk shade; any color. value 5.00, **2.95**

Carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps, with 10-inch fancy silk shade; any color. value 6.50, **3.95**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood, French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; 2 lights; 22-inch silk shade; 4-inch silk fringe, any color. value 25.00, **15.00**

WOMEN'S DRESSES & SUITS

Afternoon and Dancing Frocks

Newest Models in Satin Sublime, Pussy Willow Taffeta, Lace and Net. All the Spring Colors.

Very Special, **25.00**

Dressy Tailored Suits

Reproduction of an attractive High-Class Model in Imported French Serge, handsomely embroidered in unique designs.

Very Special, **38.50**

WOMEN'S COATS

Newest models and materials in Cloaks, Wraps, Motor, Sport and Traveling Coats, also Raincoats at special prices.

Top Coats of Check Gabardine, Serge and Wool Poplin, **18.50, 24.50** and **27.50**
Traveling Coats in English Mixtures, **15.50, 22.50** and **29.50**
Swagger Coats of White Chinchilla..... **16.75** and **22.50**
Rubberized Raincoats in new materials..... **7.75**

NEGLIGEES & HOUSE GOWNS

House Gowns, Negligees, House Dresses and Kimonos, at very attractive prices.

115 Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—pleated skirt, lace coat effect. **12.50** and **14.50**

87 Negligees of Crepe de Chine with pleated skirt; coat effect of self material; lace and rosebud trimming. **9.75**

100 Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine,—graceful models..... **5.00, 6.50** and **9.50**

150 Negligees of Albatross with pleated skirt; attractively trimmed. **3.95, 5.75** and **6.50**

300 House Dresses,—pretty models and materials..... **95c, 1.45, 1.65** to **3.50**

SILK AND LEATHER HAND BAGS

Excellent Values

Hand Bags of Silk Moire, in many styles; silk lining; fitted with purse and mirror. **1.95**

Hand Bags of Silk Moire,—five models; some with inside frame; others with purse and mirror or five vanity fittings. **2.95**

Hand Bags of Morocco, Barley Grain or Pin Seal Leather; several shapes and sizes; Black and Colors. **1.95**

Hand Bags of Black Pin Seal, in various styles; all fitted with purse and mirror. **2.95**

Hand Bags,—the newest model of Black Real Pin Seal, self-covered frame with jewelled clasp; silk lined; fitted with purse and mirror. Special **1.95** value 2.95

"McCREERY" MASTER-MADE

Chamber Suites

Solid Mahogany Suite, as illustrated, Colonial Model—all dust-proof drawer construction and framed-in drawer bottoms. Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. **250.00,** regularly 325.00

4-piece Solid Mahogany Suites, made especially for James McCreery & Co. Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed. **120.00,** regularly 150.00

Four Post Solid Mahogany Beds in Twin or Full Size.... **25.00,** regularly 50.00

LIBRARY CHAIRS

⅓ Less Than Regular Prices

A special purchase of over 5,000 yards of Tapestry, Velour and Silk Damask enables us to offer 1500 Wing Chairs, ranging in price as follows:

Price, 19.75, 22.50, 27.50, 32.00, 35.00
Value, 30.00, 38.00, 40.00, 48.00, 55.00

BEDS AND BEDDING

Considerably Reduced

Brass Beds with all square posts and square filler rods; panel in head and foot. **25.00,** regularly 40.00

Brass Beds with 2-inch continuous posts and 1-inch filler rods. **10.00,** regularly 18.00

Brass Bungalow Beds with 2-inch posts..... **4.75,** regularly 8.00

"McCreery" Luxury Mattresses..... **35.00,** regularly 45.00

"McCreery" Special Long Curled Hair Mattresses..... **22.50,** regularly 33.00

Pure Layer Felt Mattresses..... **8.75,** regularly 12.00

Redfern Corsets

Have You Seen the New Redfern Models?

They are marvels of corsetry—beautiful to look at and delightful to wear with shaping qualities that make them quite the corset for the new figure.

Although light weight and flexible, they possess the firmness necessary to mould the figure into perfect contours—a combination that calls for the highest skill in designing and making.

There is a wonderful range of models and fabrics in

Redfern Corsets

A style for every figure. If you cannot find the one suited to your figure at your favorite shopping place you will find it at the Redfern Corset Shop, where you will be shown all the models and fitted skillfully.

Three to twenty-five dollars

Found at all high-class stores, or at

The Redfern Corset Shop
510 Fifth Avenue
Between 42nd and 43rd Streets

MEN'S FUR COATS

Great Reductions

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Men's Fur Coats for Evening and Street wear.
Chauffeur Coats, Caps and Gloves.
Robes and Animal Rugs.

391 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BROWNS MAY GET BAKER---DOG SHOW---HORSE RACING---ATHLETICS---BOXING

ST. LOUIS MAY GET 'HOME RUN' BAKER

Col. Hedges of Browns Said to Have First Call on the Slugger's Services.

It was learned that any chance the Yankees might have of signing "Home Run" Baker of the Athletics, at the big salary he demanded, was annulled by the fact that Col. "Bod" Hedges, of the St. Louis Browns, has the first call on the slugging third baseman's service from Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics. The St. Louis club's prior claim was made some time ago by Col. Hedges, when he learned that Mack had decided to cut down the expenses of his club and would not meet the new demand for more salary which Baker and some of the other Athletic players had made.

Baker has admitted that his decision to quit the Athletics was because Mack could offer him no greater salary. As World's Champions last year, the Athletics finished the season with a deficit. It was because he decided to build up a new and cheaper club that Mack turned loose such stars as Collins, Bender, Plank and Coombs. They were all high priced men. Baker, after realizing what a big advance Collins had secured by being sold to Chicago, decided that he would quit the game, rather than play for the salary which he received from the Athletics during the past few seasons, which is said to have been $4,500.

Col. Hedges, during the last meeting of the American League here, was approached by the new owners of the Yankees with a view of obtaining some of the St. Louis players. Col. Hedges remarked at that time that he would be glad to strengthen the Yankee team in any way possible, but in looking over the history of the league, he failed to see where any of the clubs had come to his aid to strengthen the Browns at any time. So he turned down all negotiations for the purchase or trade of pitcher Earl Hamilton and catcher Agnew.

Hedges believes that if the league is going to aid any club in getting stronger players, the St. Louis club is more entitled to it than the New York team. The St. Louis owners, it is understood, are willing to pay a big salary to Baker if he will return to the game and play third base for the Browns.

Jimmy Austin, the Browns' regular third sacker, has jumped to the Federal League and Manager Branch Rickey is badly in need of a third baseman. It is stated that Baker is now considering the St. Louis offer and will make his decision known before the clubs start for their Southern training camps.

If Baker's prices come too high for the St. Louis club, however, it is very probable that the Yankees will again be in the open market for him.

MACK DENIES RUMOR.

Athletics' Manager Says St. Louis Has Not Asked for Baker.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Americans, tonight characterized as "another wild rumor" the report published today in St. Louis, that J. Franklin Baker, the Athletics' hard-hitting third baseman, would become a member of the St. Louis Americans.

"There is absolutely nothing as far as I know on which to base the story," declared Mack. "The St. Louis management has not even mentioned Baker's name to me. The report is only another wild rumor and has no foundation in fact. I have every reason to believe that Baker intends permanently to retire from baseball, as I announced a few days ago."

TWO PARKS FOR GIANTS.

Manager McGraw Will Be Kept Busy During Spring Training.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 21.—When the Giants arrive here for their Spring training this year they will find two ball fields at their disposal. Henry Fabian, the New York ground keeper, who has been here several weeks, has not only refitted Emerson Park, the regular training area, but the old ball park near the hotel, and long since disused, has been overhauled. This was at Manager McGraw's orders. The Giants will use both fields. While regular work is going on at Emerson Park, young and old pitchers will be limbering up at the other field. With this double drill going on, McGraw will be a busy man superintending both, but he is bringing such a big squad that the novel arrangement will permit of all hands keeping at work without players falling over one another.

The coming Giants also will find a much improved hotel. The Arlington, where they have put up for years, is under new management this year, and has been improved greatly as to cuisine, rooms, and appointments generally, as the ball player has come to be particular about these things. The renovation is a matter of consequence.

Rube Schauer, the southpaw pitcher, is the first Giant to arrive. He got in from Dakota yesterday coming from weather which was cold to weather which was warm and balmy. Better weather could not be asked for baseball than that which prevailed today.

Victory for Naval Battalion.

The indoor baseball team of the Second Naval Battalion A. A. added another victory to its long record for the season yesterday, defeating the Shamrock Baseball Club of Brooklyn in the Bay Ridge Armory by a score of 2 to 1. Griffiths pitched good ball for the sailor boys until the last inning, when the Shamrocks got to him for their lone run. The militia players bunched their hits in the fourth inning and tallied twice off McGann. Holland of the naval militia made the feature play of the contest, when in the sixth inning he ran into deep left field for a hit and threw out the batter before he could reach first base. This afternoon the militiamen will stack up against the Oakland Baseball Club of the Prospect Park Amateur League, which will have for its pitcher George Pennington, a New England Leaguer. Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Shamrock Baseball Club—	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	4	2	
Second Naval Battalion—	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 .—2	5	2	

Batteries—McGann, McCarthy, and Thompson for Shamrocks; Griffiths and Brown for Naval Militia.

After Jim Mitchel's Record.

Everything is in readiness for what promises to be one of the best series of indoor games staged by the Greek-American A. C., which will be held tonight in the Seventy-First Regiment Armory. In the make-up of the men nominated to compete in the dozen events are world's champions and athletes who have made their marks in national, metropolitan, and military competitions. One contest which stands out because of its novelty will be the 14-pound stone-throwing contest. The "stone" will consist of a leather-covered elliptical-shaped shot, which will give the past masters in the art of weight throwing, Pat McDonald, Pat Ryan, Matt McGrath, and John Cahill, an opportunity to put into the discard the record of 58 feet 2 inches, which was made by Jim Mitchel in 1888. Mitchel has visions of his record surviving the ordeal of the vigorous heaves of the Irish-American giants, but not very vivid ones, and he has promised to be on hand to referee the contest and see that all the rules are adhered to. Mitchel insists that this event should not have been eliminated from the list of events at the Olympic Games as it was one of the earliest forms of sport the Greeks, as well as the Irish, knew. Stone throwing took place some 600 years before the first Olympics. Sid Leslie, Nick Gianakopulos, and Wee Willie Horton are the stars entered in the two-mile run. Al Lake will appear in the bicycle event.

Columbia's Carnival of Sports.

Five Columbia teams will be seen in action at Columbia tonight, providing a holiday carnival of sport that has become an annual institution on Morningside Heights. Pennsylvania will be the opponents of the Blue and White in swimming, water polo, fencing, and gymnastics, and Yale will oppose the wrestling team. Last year Columbia was victorious over the Quakers in water polo, fencing, and gymnastics, but lost to the Red and Blue in swimming and to Yale in wrestling. This year, however, the local collegians expect to clean up in all five meets.

"WAIVER RULE VICIOUS."

So Says President Dave Fultz in Discussing Reulbach's Case.

That "Big Ed" Reulbach, the pitcher recently released by Brooklyn, was the victim of the waiver rule of organized baseball was the charge made yesterday by David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity. Reulbach is also one of the officials of the organization.

Mr. Fultz cites the Reulbach case to support his argument that the National Commission should make the concession to the players that the fraternity be notified whenever waivers are asked on a player. The waiver rule is now operated secretly among the club owners. In support of this argument, President Fultz says:

"Another evidence of the unfairness of the present waiver rule, as operated by organized baseball, has just been made apparent in the release of Edward Ruelbach by the Brooklyn National League Club.

"On Nov. 21 last the club secured waivers on Ruelbach and thus evidenced its intention of not signing him for the season of 1915. Notwithstanding this fact, Reulbach was not notified that waivers had been asked or of the club's intention, until Jan. 27 of this year, three days before the club, by the rules of organized baseball, would have to either send him a contract or give him his release. On this day he was released unconditionally, after all clubs had practically completed their rosters for the coming season.

"We make no comment on the Brooklyn Club's motives in this transaction, but simply say that any regulation which permits a man to be held for months at the will of another, when that other has already decided not to employ him, is vicious and should be done away with. The fraternity asked the National Commission and the National Board in 1914 that the player be notified when waivers were asked upon them. The request was denied on the ground that this knowledge would injure their work. This could hardly apply to the off season.

"FEDS" DECIDE ON NEWARK.

Kansas City Club to be Located at Harrison Oval—Plans Under Way.

Although Pat Powers, who is the guardian of the floating Kansas City franchise of the Federal League, has repeatedly stated that he had not yet decided on either Newark or the Bronx for the location of the club, those close to Federal League affairs stated yesterday that the club would be placed in Harrison, just outside of Newark. It is stated that the deal for the Harrison site at Harrison Oval was closed last week.

On Saturday it is known that Powers, with C. B. Comstock, the architect who has designed all of the Federal League grand stands, and a prominent Newark contractor visited the site and that workmen were put on the job to make soundings for the foundations of the new park.

The new park is on a site in Harrison bounded on the east by Third Street, on the west by Second Street, running in a northerly direction to a point within 100 feet of Middlesex Street and extending 620 feet southward toward Somerset and Hunterdon Streets, giving the new park an area of 620 by 550 feet.

SIGNALS AIDED BRAVES.

Maranville Says Boston Players Got Meaning of Opponents' Signs.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The Boston Nationals, in their successful fight for the league championship last season were aided by their ability to solve the signals of nearly every team in the league, according to "Rabbit" Maranville, the Braves' shortstop. In a talk to students of Boston College last night, Maranville said:

"Signals had a lot to do with our winning the championship. We had signals of our own, of course, and so far as I know they never were solved consistently. We were able to get the meaning of the signals of the other teams in nearly every city of the league. In St. Louis we knew almost every move that the other fellow was going to make, and that helped a lot. Their signals were very easy. Other teams had harder signals, but we managed to get most of them, while the other side was doing the guessing."

SHOOTING ON PALACE ROOF.

National Championships Start Today at the Sportsmen's Show.

The second day of the National Sportsmen's Show will open at the Grand Central Palace at 11 o'clock A. M. today, although the trap shooters begin their contests for various championships at 9:30 o'clock. Whoever wins the National Sportsmen's Show amateur championship will have to beat breaking forty-eight flying targets out of fifty. The final round will be shot off at 4 o'clock next Saturday afternoon, and in the event of a tie the shooting off will be twenty-five targets per man. All the shooters keep constantly in mind the various handsome trophies to be awarded for the longest run, the highest average, and the highest daily score.

John McE. Howman of the Biltmore Hotel is shooting in the novice class, and was seen carefully carrying home the fragments of a lonely clay pigeon which interfered with his flying shot.

Manager William J. Hearne of the trap shooting tournament did not expect such a rush on the opening day as he met with and had to send after more cartridges.

The contention in the rifle shooting tournament of the Public School Athletic League is the keenest yet known for the various championships and special matches.

Full Scores at Traps.

Full scores were the rule at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps yesterday. Sixteen men competed for the various prizes, and in all of the six matches shoot-offs were required to determine the winner. Ralph L. Spotts and Dr. G. Martin tied in both the ten and the fifteen "bird" scratch contests, and Dr. Martin won them both in the shoot-off. R. L. Spotts proved high scratch man for the day by breaking 115 out of his possible 125, and his son, young Ralph K. Spotts, was the winner of the 100-"bird" handicap match, with 101 as his score on a handicap of 23. Honors were evenly divided in the other events, C. W. Ward winning the leg for the monthly cup with a full score after a shoot-off with A. E. Ranney, and E. H. Locatelle captured the leg for the visitors' trophy also with a full score. B. M. Higginson annexed the take home trophy with a full score of 25 on his handicap of five, and the leg for the Accumulation Cup went to G. W. Lembeck after a shoot-off with eight others.

New Rochelle Y. C. Shoot.

Under ideal conditions for the sport the ten men who faced the New Rochelle Yacht Club's traps yesterday returned full scores in five of the six matches decided. In the shoot for the Take Home Cup C. C. Moore won the leg after two shoot-offs with G. P. Granbery, D. Giriat, and G. F. Pelham. J. P. Donovan, D. Giriat, and C. C. Moore tied with 25 breaks apiece in the shoot for the Monthly Cup, each winning a leg for that trophy. The same men, except Giriat, and with A. B. Stoddard added, won legs for the Accumulation Cup, and C. C. Moore proved the winner of the 100-"bird" handicap. W. B. Ogden was the winner of both the 10 and the 15 "bird" scratch prizes, and G. F. Pelham, shooting from nineteen yards' rise, won the distance handicap with 23 breaks to his credit.

Lewis Captures All Prizes.

Tracy H. Lewis captured all the prizes at the weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday. In the 50-"bird" handicap match he returned a card of 44 on his handicap of 2, and he captured the leg for the Monthly Cup after a shoot-off with Waldo Grose. In the shoot for the Yearly Cup his score of 24 made him the winner of the leg, and he proved to be high scratch man for the day with 88 as his total.

Crowe Shows Best Shooting Form.

E. S. Crowe of the Knollwood Country Club showed the best form yesterday at the traps of that organization by winning the special 100-"bird" shoot for the W. H. Sykes Cup. Shooting against four others, he broke 84 bluerocks, which, with his handicap of four, gave him a total of 96, the top score of the day. W. H. Merrall was the runner-up, with 88. He also won the leg for the monthly cup, scoring 46. The leg for the season cup went to Merrall.

ARISTOCRATIC DOGS ARRIVE AT GARDEN

Annual Exhibition of Westminster Kennel Club Opens This Morning.

Madison Square Garden was the Mecca for dog fanciers from all parts of the country and Canada yesterday to be in readiness for the thirty-ninth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which opens this morning and lasts until Thursday night. There were also some women exhibitors to arrive from England, among them Mrs. Cape Carlin, with Pomeranians, and Mrs. Alfred Goodson, with Pekingese, but the men have been kept away by the war. There have been more special importations, however, than in several years and British champions in nearly all the breeds have swelled the 3,000 entries to be in competition for the money and trophies.

All the dogs from the West and Canada arrived in the best of condition, the travel conditions having been perfection for midwinter. An Airedale terrier to arrive came all the way from the kennels of Norman McKenzie at Saskatchewan, Regina, in the Pacific Northwest, and a smooth St. Bernard came in from the Craigwood Kennels of Palo Alto, Cal. His name is Oakworth Osiris and the dog is a recent importation from England, with an excellent record of show wins.

The dogs were unloaded from the express vans at the Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street corner. That corner of the Garden was the reception room, and after being checked off by clerks for identification, each dog was inspected by the Westminster Kennel Club's veterinarians and given a clean bill of health before being allowed within the main building. The boxes or crates in which the dogs traveled were marked with return labels, a matter of rule, and they were piled up with care to facilitate the shipping of the dogs away after the show.

Dogs owned in Greater New York and the suburban towns are usually brought to the Garden on a leash and a complication this year is that they must also be muzzled while being led through the streets. The majority of this division will not get to the Garden until this morning, and they must be on hand before 8 o'clock or the doors will be closed against them.

Some of the large kennels paraded a string of ten or twenty dogs past the veterinarians and the sight suggested, as many were blanketed, a line of racehorses leaving for an exercise jaunt. Two of the strongest kennels to pass in were owned by judges and will only be benched for exhibition. These were the Russian wolfhounds of Rupert W. K. Anderson and Arnold Lawson's bulldogs, very sturdy and ugly-jawed in comparison with the graceful, silky-coated "gazehounds of the Steppes."

The Kinnelon Kennels' mastiffs made a bulky parade, and the terriers of all thoroughbred sorts yelped and danced about on all sides. There never has been assembled before such a high-priced collection, whether imported or American-bred, smooth and wire fox terriers, Irish, Airedale, Welsh, Sealyham, Dandie Dinmont and West Highland White terriers, and the division is a great feature of the show.

Pointers, their wire-coated cousins, the Griffons, setters, sporting spaniels, beagles and foxhounds travel with the placidity of seasoned tourists and jumped to their benches calmly. In spite of the bustle and noise many of them fell asleep. But not a terrier yielded for an instant to any desire to rest. They were barking the news of dogdom to and fro as briskly at midnight as at dusk. The toy dogs were accompanied by valets to fix up their fancy boxes in the annex and several ornate gilt and glass structures stood empty, pending the arrival of their occupants this morning.

Soccer on Many Fields.

Maintaining the same aggressiveness which has carried them through more than a dozen victorious battles this season, the Brooklyn Celtics, leaders in the New York State League, won their third round cup-tie series game of the United States Football Association yesterday afternoon when they defeated the strong Paterson Rangers at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, by 3 goals to 0.

By a score of 2 goals to 0, the Bronx United F. C. was eliminated from the cup-tie competition of the U. S. of A. Association by the Continentals at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon.

Playing for the second time in the first round of the Southern New York State cup-tie series, the Hollywood Inn and Columbia Oval elevens battled to a ninety-minute scoreless tie at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon.

The Newburg and Schenectady teams played in a Southern League cup-tie match at Newburg yesterday afternoon, and the game resulted in a tie, 1 goal each. Two Newburg men were accidently hurt in the second half and had to be carried from the field.

A big surprise was furnished the 4,000 spectators who were present at Harrison Oval, Harrison, N. J., yesterday afternoon, when the Scottish-Americans defeated the Hudson United 3 goals to 1 in the third round of the U. S. of A. cup-tie competition.

The West Side Rangers and the Visitation F. C. battled to a drawn game of three goals each at Edison Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The New York Celtics by defeating the Clan Chisholm Rangers by 2 goals to 1 at Hamburg Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon take first place in the New York State League once more.

Bay Ridge took the Longfellow F. C. into camp at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon by the score of 3 goals to 1.

The Fultons were relegated from first place in the second division of the New York State League, when they were defeated by the White Rose eleven by 2 goals to 0 at Woodside yesterday afternoon.

Our Boys' F. C., by conquering the Hudson United at Flood's Oval, Brooklyn, secure first place in the second division of the N. Y. S. L. The score was 3 to 0.

SPORTING EVENTS TODAY.

Athletics—Brooklyn; Sea Gate modified marathon, starting from Fourteenth Regiment Armory, 2 P. M.; Bronx Church House road race, 2 P. M.; Greek-American A. C. games, Seventy-first Regiment Armory, 8:15 P. M.; Dickinson High School games at Jersey City, 2 P. M.; walking race, City Hall, to Coney Island, 2 P. M.; elementary school pentathlon at Eastern District Y. M. C. A.

Kennel—Westminster Kennel Club show, Madison Square Garden, opens 10 A. M.; Collie Club of America meeting, Hotel Breslin, 8 P. M.; meeting and dinner of Bull Dog Club of America, Hoffman House, 8 P. M.

Tennis—Final round, national indoor doubles, Seventh Regiment Armory.

Racquets—National singles championship at Racquet and Tennis Club.

Automobiles—Vanderbilt Cup Race, San Francisco; light car contest at Hackensack.

Hockey—Curtis vs. Clinton.

Boxing—Broadway Sporting Club, 3 P. M.; Olympic A. C., Vanderbilt A. C., Military A. C.

Trap Shooting—New York A. C., Bensonhurst Y. C., Marine and Field Club, Larchmont Y. C., Bayside Y. C., Port Washington Club.

Sportsmen's Show—At Grand Central Palace.

Swimming—Harvard, at C. C. N. Y.; Pennsylvania, at Columbia.

Fencing—Pennsylvania, at Columbia.

Wrestling—International tournament at Prospect Hall, 8 P. M.

Basket Ball—Poly Prep and Erasmus at Poly Prep, 2 P. M.

Minor sports carnival at Columbia.

Indoor Baseball — Second Naval Battalion.

GERSHEL PLAYS KLINGER.

International Match Scheduled for Daly's, Beginning Thursday Night.

Another 18.2 billiard match of international complexion has been arranged for Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Thursday and Friday nights of this week. The contestants will be Jacob Klinger of Austria, the European Class B, amateur champion, and William Gershel, at one time a Class B champion in this country. They will play 600 points, 300 each night. Klinger recently scored a victory over "Hal" Coleman, the Class B champion, in a 600-point match at Daly's, winning by the narrow margin of thirteen points

POINT RACE TO DESIMONE.

Close Finish Marks Opening of Century R. C. Association Season.

Antony Desimone, one of the leading cyclists of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association, yesterday opened the weekly point racing season of his club by winning from the field of nineteen riders over the Pelham Park course. Of the nineteen starters, eighteen covered the full course from the limit mark. This being the first race of the year, all the riders started together, but next Sunday Desimone, the winner, will go back thirty seconds.

In the scramble for second and third positions Joseph Napthal pulled back Edwin Jensen and was disqualified, second place going to Jensen and third to Joseph Cauldwell.

Desimone's time of 14 minutes 30 seconds was not very fast, but it was good considering that the pace set by various riders until the victor went out in front was slow. Lipsett did most of the pacing on the outward journey.

The finish was so close that all the contestants could have been covered by a blanket, making scoring most difficult. Only the first few men were properly placed.

HOCKEY PLAY CLOSE.

Boston A. A. and St. Nicks Now Tied for League Championship.

By scoring a victory over the Crescent A. C. at Boston Saturday night, the Boston Athletic Club hockey team drew even with the St. Nicholas seven in the race for the Amateur League championship. The two are now tied for first place, with four victories each, and one defeat. The Hockey Club, which was last until it won unexpectedly over the Boston A. A., is now third in the ranking.

The game which is arousing much interest this week is that scheduled for Wednesday night at St. Nicholas Rink, which will bring together the St. Nicholas team and the Hockey Club.

The Boston A. A. will play the Irish-American A. A. team at the local rink Saturday night. Boston has beaten the Winged Fist team once, gaining a 4 to 2 victory in Boston in a hard fought game. The Irish team hopes to turn the tables Saturday night. The league standing:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
St. Nicholas S. C.	4	1	.800
Boston A. A.	4	1	.800
Hockey Club	2	3	.400
Crescent A. C.	2	4	.333
Irish-American A. C.	1	4	.200

Snowbirds Play on Siwanoy Links.

A number of golfers watched the tie in the sixth competition for the Snowbirds' Cup, played off yesterday on the links of the Siwanoy Country Club at Mount Vernon. The contest was won by C. G. Stone, 94-21-73. E. L. Gruver 97-18-79, was second and B. G. Laughton, 96-20-76, third. The seventh competition, which followed, brought out thirty-three entries. It was won by R. E. Dale, 85-19-66.

Sutton Wins from Yamada.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Feb. 21.—George Sutton defeated Koji Yamada, 300 to 241 in a Billiard Players League game here last night. Average and high runs: Sutton, 13, 14—22; 114. Yamada, 10, 21—22; 77.

RACING ON FOUR NEW YORK TRACKS

Advisability of Opening the Season at Aqueduct Now Under Consideration.

With the racing dates to be announced shortly, it has been definitely decided that four of the tracks around New York will be opened this season. The schedule has been held up, owing to the plans of the Metropolitan Jockey Club. W. H. Reynolds, the ruling spirit of this association, made it known early in the season that he would ask for dates, but the question of bringing the course into a fit condition was only decided upon last week. The four tracks will be Belmont Park, Aqueduct, Jamaica, and the Yonkers track of the Empire City Racing Association. The opening date will be May 20, and it is only the question of fixing the order of the meetings until the end of July, when the sport will move to Saratoga Springs.

Belmont Park started the season last year, but there are many horsemen who think that Aqueduct is the more desirable place for the opening, with Jamaica following second, Belmont Park third, and Yonkers finishing up the month of July.

One schedule which has been discussed and has met with considerable favor is for the season to begin at Aqueduct on Thursday, May 20, and continue until Saturday, June 5, fifteen days; Jamaica, Monday, June 7, to Wednesday, June 23, fifteen days; Belmont Park, Thursday, June 24, to Wednesday, July 14, eighteen days; Yonkers, Thursday, July 15, to Saturday, July 31, fifteen days, and Saratoga, Monday, Aug. 2, to Tuesday, Aug. 31, twenty-four days.

No definite dates have been announced for the Autumn racing, although it is expected that Belmont Park will be opened for a short season after the close of the meeting at Saratoga.

This arrangement would give Aqueduct three Saturdays and Decoration Day, Jamaica two Saturdays, and at Belmont Park three Saturdays, including the Fourth of July, which, while it falls on Sunday, will be celebrated the Monday following. Yonkers would also have three Saturdays.

The fact that Belmont Park would be awarded a few extra days under this schedule is owing to the number of stakes which will be run under the auspices of the Westchester Racing Association. And the big course is an ideal one to accommodate the holiday crowds. In the former days of racing, when the season was launched on April 15, Aqueduct was the first track to open, and it was followed by Jamaica and Belmont Park was third on the list. At that time Sheepshead Bay, Gravesend, and Brighton all had to be taken care of before the Saratoga meeting opened. To return to that order for the tracks that are still left in the circuit seems to be the logical way to allot the dates, and each track seems to be peculiarly adapted to just such racing time.

FORESTER WINS MATCH.

Tuxedo Professional Defeats Harris at Court Tennis, 3 Sets to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Arthur Forester, professional of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated Harry Harris, professional of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, in a spirited exhibition match of court tennis on the Tuxedo Court today, three sets to one. A large gathering of society people who are spending the holiday at Tuxedo witnessed the match, which was marked by many brilliant plays on each side. The match called for the best of five sets.

Forester won the opening set easily, 6—0, having advantage over the New Yorker by knowing the court. Both seemed nervous in the opening game, as they were closely watched by several expert tennis enthusiasts, including Walter A. Kinsella, the new champion; Robert D. Wrenn, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and others, but, however, this wore off in the second set, and Harris came back strong and showed improvement, working his service to advantage, finishing the second set with a score of 5—6. The third set was won by Harris at 6—1. The fourth and deciding set was a hard uphill battle, the score going to five games all, in the last game duce and vantage was called three times, when Forester won a short chase and the match.

Tie in Intercollegiate Basket Ball.

Sensational games and reversals of form marked last week's activities in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League, and as a result the race for the championship has become closer than ever with four teams practically on even terms. Columbia and Cornell are tied for first and Yale and Princeton are deadlocked in third place, one-half game behind the leaders.

Three games are scheduled for this week, all to be played Friday night. Yale will be at Columbia, Princeton at Cornell, and Pennsylvania at Dartmouth. Successes for Cornell and Columbia will leave the two still tied for first and defeats for the two will drop them to a tie for third, with the Elis and Tigers deadlocked in first place. A victory for the Ithacans and defeat for Columbia will put Cornell far in the lead. Standing of the teams:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia	5	2	.715	Princeton	4	2	.667
Cornell	5	2	.715	Pennsylv'nia	2	6	.250
Yale	4	2	.667	Dartmouth	0	6	.000

JOHNSON AT HAVANA.

Colored Champion, Accompanied by Wife, Reaches Cuban Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Jack Johnson arrived here today, accompanied by his wife and four employes, aboard the schooner Henrie Krager from Barbados. Johnson said he probably would fight in Havana before going to Juarez, Mexico, to box Jess Willard. He said he expected to take the steamer from Havana to Tampico, Mexico. It is expected here that Johnson will fight Sam McVea, who last night defeated Battling Jim Johnson.

Johnson left the schooner tonight and attended a motion picture show with his wife, occupying a box. A stereopticon was flashed on the screen showing Johnson.

The colored heavyweight champion is reported to be slightly disturbed by the report that the Chicago authorities are seeking to extradite him, but he stated that he considered the report to be without foundation, inasmuch as unsuccessful attempts were made when he was in France and England.

CHANCE FOR WOLGAST.

Former Lightweight Champion to Box Leach Cross at the Garden.

Boxing enthusiasts are looking forward with much interest to the ten-round bout between Leach Cross, the east side dentist, and Ad Wolgast, a former lightweight champion, which will be staged in Madison Square Garden on Friday night. This contest should be a departure from the weak hitting class of exhibitions seen here recently, and that it will be a hard-hitting affair there is little doubt.

Wolgast will start in earnest today to wind up his training. The ex-champion confined his work to a short run on the road yesterday after arriving in the afternoon, having missed his train at Chicago Friday night. Wolgast has a healthy appearance and looks well trained already, having worked two weeks in the West, and with four days of rugged work to come he expects to be ready again to prove to the public he still has the ability to cope with the best in his class. Manager Jimmy Johnston will have Wolgast under the X-ray this morning to satisfy himself that the Michigan boxer's arms are in good shape and ready to stand a hard bout.

Wolgast arrived with Freddie Andrews of Milwaukee, his trainer, and requested Johnston to have two good boys at Cooper's today to act as sparing partners. At the New Victoria Hotel, where Wolgast is stopping, many friends of the ex-champion were entertained by him last night, and with an air of confidence he told them he expected to be champion again within six months.

Two ten-round bouts will comprise the features on the Olympic Athletic Club's programme for tonight. In the opening star bout Al Britton of Staten Island will clash with Johnny Wilson of Harlem, and in the second ten-round event Young Wagner of the east side will be opposed by Joe Dore, the west side lightweight. There will be a wrestling exhibition between Young Monday and Young Muldoon, together with the usual high-class preliminaries.

The second appearance of Jack Dillon of Indianapolis in the ring of the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, will take place tomorrow night, when the rugged Western boxer engages Johnny Howard of Bayonne, N. J., in a ten-round bout. The match has aroused interest, especially in New Jersey, where Howard is a big favorite.

Entries close today for the Crescent Athletic Club's amateur boxing tournament, which will be held on next Thursday and Saturday evenings. The weights will be 108, 118, 128 and 138 pounds, and diamond scarf pins will be awarded the winners and diamond rings to the second man. Entries can be made at the Crescent A. C. club house, Pierrpont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, Dieges & Club or Benjamin Levine, 21 Warren Street.

Ralph Grunan, a San Francisco youngster, who two years ago won the amateur lightweight boxing tournament at the Olympic Club, and then turned professional, has been sent east by Jim Coffroth, the California boxing promoter, and has been matched for ten rounds with Jimmy Duffy at the Sharkey A. C. on Wednesday night.

Three ten-round bouts are on the card arranged for the weekly show of the New Polo A. A. on Friday night. In the main attraction Ad Larsen of Denmark and Benny Whitman of Boston will be the principals. Johnny Burt and Young Libby, evenly matched local boxers, will be the rivals in another ten-rounder.

Propose Changes in Canoe Sailing.

At the annual mess of the Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association, held in the Jungle Room of Healy's on Saturday night, more than one hundred and fifty canoeists from the clubs of New York City, Ossining, and others up the river and those down the bay, including the New York Canoe Club, the announcement was made that changes were pending in the rules and regulations of canoe sailing. Anthony Fiala attended the dinner and entertained his fellow-members with pictures and stories of his experiences in a canoe when with the Roosevelt expedition in South America.

Knights of Columbus to Bowl.

Interest is being aroused among the Knights of Columbus in the East over the renewal of the Knights of Columbus Eastern bowling championships, to be held at Cordes Grand Central Bowling Academy, Brooklyn, beginning March 29. This tournament was so successful in 1914, its first year, that it was determined to make it an annual feature. This year it will be conducted by the Knights of Columbus Bowling League of Brooklyn and Long Island. The events will be for five men, two men, and individual teams. The individual rolling the highest score in any event will receive a gold medal from the New York Bowling Association. To be eligible to compete for this prize membership in the association is necessary.

SMALL FIELDS IN LOCAL ROAD RUNS

Metropolitan Athletes Rest for the Open Contest to be Held This Afternoon.

Owing to the general activity in track athletics this afternoon and evening, small fields ruled in the practice roads runs staged throughout Brooklyn yesterday. Only nine men finished in the Presentation Club's event; ten went the full distance in the race held by the Kings County A. A., and but seven journeyed over the four-mile course of the Etna Club.

A. J. Seeman of the Presentation Club led the field in the chase conducted by his home organization, with T. Maher, unattached, the runner-up, and H. Richards, another Presentation Club athlete, third to finish. The victor's time was 22:02. Order of finish: A. J. Seeman, Presentation Club, 22:02; T. Maher, unattached, 22:12; H. Richards, Presentation Club, 22:15; E. E. D. Vard, unattached, 22:20; L. Kaelin, Swiss-American A. C., 23:00; H. Firchfeld, Deerfoot A. C., 23:19; M. Persall, unattached, 23:22; C. Callahan, Carlyle A. C., 23:30; T. McGrath, Parkway A. C., 23:52.

Sidney Jackson, the colored distance runner of the Irish-American A. C., paced the harriers who took part in the Kings County A. C. race, covering the approximately four-mile route in 21:12. A. King, St. Agnes A. A., was second in 21:22, and F. Marshall, Marquette A. C., third, in 21:40. Others to finish were M. Steinfeld, Sheridan A. C., 21:56; M. Decature, Smart Set A. C., 22:01; George Miner, Smart Set A. C., 22:22; J. Briehoff, Brooklyn Evening High School, 22:51; B. Jones, Peerless A. C., 23:11; C. Andersen, Morningside A. C., 23:31; J. McDonald, St. Johns A. C., 23:35.

Chief honors in the Etna Club's event fell to Frank Schultz of the Long Island A. C., with A. Carey and J. Keeler of the home club second and third, respectively. The men were timed as follows: Frank Schultz, Long Island A. C., 22:13; A. Carey, Etna Club, 23:05; J. Keeler, Etna Club, 23:06; B. Kintler, Brooklyn Evening High School, 24:22; F. Maseoth, Twenty-sixth Ward Y. M. C. A., 25:00; C. Shapiro, Brooklyn Evening High School, 25:07, and G. Gruber, unattached, 25:10.

Sixty in Sea Gate Marathon.

Sixty long distance runners will strive for the round trip ticket to the Panama-Pacific Exposition next September, offered as first prize in the twenty-mile run from Brooklyn to Sea Gate and return, which will be held in connection with the Fourteenth Regiment games in the armory tomorrow afternoon. The distance runners will be started on the long journey by former Mayor Kline. The contest will start and finish in the armory, the last half mile being run on the board floor.

Many of the leading athletes in the district will compete in the track games while the twenty-mile run is in progress. Abel Kiviat, Hannes Kolehmainen, Mike Devanney, Sid Leslie, Alvah Meyer, Harry Gissing, Jack Eller, Eddie Goodwin, and Al Lake are among the stars entered.

Devanney has been the sensation of the indoor season, annexing the Hunter and Baxter mile trophies, and needs Kiviat's scalp to clinch the title of indoor "middle distance king." Kolehmainen will try to show Sidney Leslie of the Long Island A. C., Arthur Fogel of the Irish-American A. C., Willie Horton of the New York A. C., and A. I. Lemberg of the Trinity Club how to run two miles. That Leslie is in good form is attested to by his recent 9:32 performance in the Knights of St. Antony games.

In the 70 and 300-yard runs A. T. Meyer will give handicaps to Tommy Lennon and Eddie Maurer, New York A. C.; Jack Eller, Irish-American A. C., and Frank Stephenson, Trinity Club.

A specially prepared nine-lap track, which will insure the riders against accident, will give Eddie Goodwin, Al Lake, and W. Van Den Dries of the New York A. C. a chance to renew their fight for indoor cycling supremacy. A half-mile for "non-winners" as well as an interscholastic relay will complete the programme.

Blankenburg Leads for Medal.

Charles Blankenburg of the Bronx Church House yesterday took the lead for the gold medal offered by the Glencoe A. C. for the largest point winner in the season's cross-country runs, by winning the weekly event, and setting a record of 24 minutes 18 seconds for the four-and-a-half-mile course. W. Stokley of the St. Christopher Club was second, and William Lindfors of the Kaleva A. C. third.

Harvard Swimmers at C. C. N. Y.

The swimming teams of the College of the City of New York and Harvard University will compete tonight in the C. C. N. Y. pool. Edwin Reamer, who has been captain of the local college team, graduated this month, and H. Kilpatrick has been elected leader in his place. The latter will swim in the 220-yard event, in which Reamer formerly competed. N. O'Connell will compete in the dive and R. Bosworth and M. Shauer are entered in the sprints.

Schoolboy Walkers Go to Jamaica.

The Pleasure Walking Club of the New York Evening High School journeyed to Jamaica, L. I., and return yesterday, a distance of twenty miles, which was covered in four and a half hours. The pacemakers were Jim Hocking, Elfried J. W. Lange, and B. Fitzpatrick of the Walkers' Club of America. The walkers were William Gearns, B. Pollack, Capt. F. Raymond, S. English, A. Kudroff, E. Newman, T. MacNair, R. Hellstern, and H. Pines.

VANDERBILT CUP RACE.

Thirty-three Cars Will Start Today for Auto Blue Ribbon

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Thirty-three cars are scheduled to start at 10 A. M. tomorrow on the Panama-Pacific Exposition course for the Vanderbilt Cup. The length of the course is 3 9-10 miles and, with seventy-seven laps to be covered. It is estimated that the race should be over by 2:30 P. M. Twelve hundred Federal soldiers, marines, and exposition guards will police the course.

The exposition's mile race track, part of the course, has been planked. The remainder of the route, also on the exposition grounds, is an asphalt pavement. Two of the turns are at right angles, and there are other hazardous irregularities in the course that will make the going perilous. In practice spins 100 miles an hour have been made on the straightaways.

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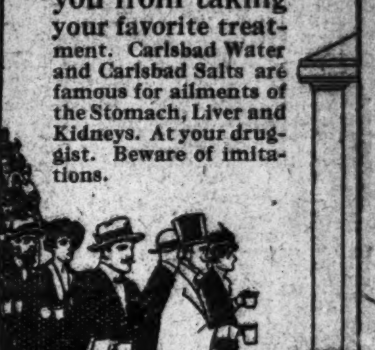

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1915.

CASH, CREDIT, AND CAPITAL.

It was reported last week that New York bankers had received unfavorably French overtures for a loan, but had entertained a similar British proposal for a total four times as large, $100,000,000 or thereabouts. What is the difference between the cases? The Allies are now so bound together that the credit of either is the credit of the other, or rather of all of them. As the British Chancellor said to Parliament, war cannot be made upon limited liability principles. When the existence of the struggling nations is at stake their property and credit are not withheld from the common cause. Yet we decline to lend so good and solvent a friend as France a mere score of millions. It is unnecessary to say that there is no discrimination against France, but it is necessary in our own interest to understand what actuates our bankers in declining to do good business at a time when the Federal Reserve system has gold reserves of over 90 per cent. of liabilities and cash reserves of about 100 per cent. Under such conditions it is easy to see why we are not desirous of having gold sent us for what we are exporting. But if we do not want more gold, we must stop exporting unless we can find an acceptable substitute. We cannot give our goods away, and we have declined to lend our cash. Why such prudence?

The reason is that we have troubles of our own, and have no fancy for the troubles of our friends. There is an anecdote or parable that once upon a time all who had troubles were invited to bundle them together and deposit them in a place where all could exchange their bundles for others liked better. But when the signal for exchange was given each man on second thought picked up his own bundle of miseries, preferring them to his neighbors' when he came to see what they were. At the present time we see our foreign friends burning up billions of capital, and turning to us to get more. We have great stores of capital, but it is not easy to lend capital. We can hardly export railways, or steel works, or farms, or other permanent forms of capital. We surely will not sell our permanent investments to send the proceeds overseas. To be sure we have a surplus just now, for railways and steel works and mills are working half time. That is the explanation of unemployment. But it enters into the heads of no Americans that we long shall have an oversupply of the means of production. Everybody looks confidently to the time when every man and every wheel shall be as busy as ever. We have no capital to spare, in fact, and even want more ourselves. We must electrify our railways, and remove grade crossings, make good wear and tear of all we own, and produce for ourselves much of what we have bought from the proceeds of such investments abroad of foreign capital. We are very rich in the manner of some corporations with great surpluses but unable to pay dividends because they would have to sell something to get cash.

That is the condition of the nation, although it also is true that we have a half billion of excess of bank reserves over legal requirements. But that is a psychological excess. It becomes a deficit if the calculation of reserves is made upon the old figuring of reserves. That the banks are in such easy condition is due to the fact that we have enabled the banks to make better use of their money. They can lend more closely, and at the same time there never again need be a panic solely for lack of currency while the banks have more reserves than they need. When good times come again every dollar of circulating capital, all the money in the banks even on the lower scale of reserves, will be needed once more. Business cannot be done without it. That is the reason why we will not let it go overseas, beyond instant recall. France wanted the money to take away. She wanted to borrow and pay in francs. It is costly and risky business to send gold twice across seas in times like these. The insurance is not the trouble so much as the risk of exchange operations. They have been dancing about in a way to take away all sense of security from the dealers in exchange. Rates alternately have been the highest and the lowest on record. No man thinks he knows where they will be in the distant future, when the chances of war are considered. We are willing to lend to England because she wants to borrow and pay in dollars. She does not want to take the money away. She is willing, in fact prefers, to leave it here until it is spent here. We can lend money in that way and have the use of it at the same time. There will be a profit on the loan and a profit also on the production which the loan will stimulate.

Another reason why we have no spare capital is furnished by comparison of the loans of the country with the dividend record. At the last report the aggregated condition of the national banks showed these conditions on a fifteen-year comparison:

	Loans.	Cash.
1915	$6,347,636,510	$663,228,087
1900	2,481,579,000	476,544,317

The loans have more than doubled. The cash has increased half. Worse yet, the loans are not responsive to financial or economic conditions. There have been several severe crises during that fifteen years, but none of them is reflected in the loans. Each and every year the loans have been larger. Even now, when money is extremely easy, nobody is paying loans and hardly anybody is borrowing. If loans were being liquidated there would be a store of free capital with which such a loan as France wants could be made by the real investors, the ultimate consumers. But loans are not being liquidated for reasons supplied by the Stock Exchange. Dividends are being reduced. In other words, past investments are not carrying themselves, and the hopes of enterprise are being checked. This is the quality which distinguishes the present from recent similar occasions. Not before has there been such reduction of returns upon investments, and not before has the loan account of the banks been so unmanageable. Prosperity is a hope rather than a present condition. It surely lies ahead, but between now and then there lies a period of work and economy. We must work out of our psychological depression and not rely too much upon visible wealth, which is not in excess of our wants.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S ORDEAL.

To the brave woman lying on a hospital cot in Bordeaux the sympathies of the world will go out on this day of her ordeal. In spite of the rush of events of mighty import, the affliction and suffering of the actress who has by her genius upheld the great traditions of the theatre in her native land will not be overlooked. She has already lived longer than most persons live, practiced her art more years than many of the renowned actors of history, but she has preserved her youthful spirits and her energy to a remarkable degree. Nobody ever thinks of SARAH BERNHARDT as an old woman. It is inconceivable that, if she survives now, anybody will for many years to come. In fact, she has defied age even more successfully than "the pyramids and DEJAZET."

The operation to which Mme. BERNHARDT must submit today is not one, however, to regard without foreboding even when the subject is in the youthful prime of life. In spite of the cheerful tone of the messages she has sent from her sickroom, it is obvious, from her note to the widow of CATULLE MENDES, that her mind is prepared for the worst. There is, however, ample justification for strong hope of her recovery. She may not be able to appear again in public, though it is not to be doubted that she will if she can. The stage has been her life. But the thoughts of her vast multitude of admirers are not now fixed on the possibility of her resuming her vocation. Great admiration for her courage in affliction is mingled with hope that she may live to enjoy a cheerful old age, which, in view of the lightness with which she has thus far borne her burden of years, should not come upon her for another decade at least.

GOVERNMENT HELP AND SELF-HELP.

From Chicago comes word that the Trade Commissioner of Australia thinks Americans are a queer lot. Mr. QUINN remarks that we have great wheat resources, and yet wheat is high. Where he comes from they manage such things better. In New South Wales, for example, wheat is only $1.20 a bushel because the Government took all the wheat there was and said what the price should be. Why did not we do the same, he asked. And others have asked why we did not take notice of the happy conditions in many other respects in the land of fads in the antipodes. Not to wander from the wheat question, we did not act in the Australian manner because our way is better, in our opinion. The present price of wheat is one of the best guarantees that there will be wheat for everybody from Uncle Sam's garden next year. If our price were $1.20 there would not be so much raised and there would be much less activity in the export trade of this country just now. We preferred to act like the Mother Country in the shipping matter rather than in the manner of the colony in the wheat matter. During the same week, and almost on the same day, England and the United States declined to venture into the shipping business to help trade. Mr. RUNCIMAN, for the British Government, last week rejected a proposal for Government shipping in England, where conditions are worse than here. In his own words as cabled here

> he would not hesitate to embark on State control of ships if he thought that this would be to the national interest, but at present, he declared, it would make the situation ten times worse. Freights, he said, were measured by the needs of traders for ships, and their increase was not due to wicked machinations on the part of the ship owners.

That is a British answer for the Australian Commissioner, and also is the American answer to Americans who thought like Mr. QUINN. This idea is strengthened by remarking what happened when England acted as it was suggested we ought to act. England bought $100,000,000 worth of raw sugar to keep it cheap for British consumers. Yet granulated has advanced in price 69 per cent. in large towns and 65 per cent. in small towns, although the Government price for raw is "pegged." To be sure, it is impossible to say how much higher sugar might have been in England if Government had not intervened, but the percentage of increase to consumers is the largest on the official list. American opinion as reflected in our action on the shipping question prefers the action of England regarding shipping to the action of New South Wales regarding wheat, and is strengthened in its preference by remarking what happened in England itself when it ventured upon so un-British an experiment under the stress of war. There is no saying what we might not do if we were at war, but being at peace, and meaning to continue so, there is no reason why we should not continue in the old and approved ways.

THE MEXICAN FARCEURS.

In the quick shifting of interest in the Mexican farcical melodrama VILLA again occupies the centre of the stage. If the report is true that his troops have occupied Naco, Sonora, after a solemn promise to Major Gen. SCOTT to keep all his warlike operations away from that neighborhood, he may find that he has fresh troubles to deal with. Gen. SCOTT, personally, is not to be trifled with. We prefer, however, to believe that the announcement from El Paso is based on misinformation. VILLA is not there, but wherever he may be, physically speaking, his influence in various parts of the troubled country has been noticeable in the last few days. He has not been driven to the wall, by any means.

To be sure, he accomplishes nothing of importance, but neither do his opponents. The revolution is made up of "alarums and excursions," with an infusion of futile pronunciamentos. In six months there has been no single incident of real importance in Mexico except the withdrawal of the United States troops from Vera Cruz. VILLA is simply the hero of the moment. ZAPATA may have his big scene next without bringing the doleful farce nearer to a dénouement.

OUR BILLION-DOLLAR CONGRESS.

Congress has eleven more days of life, and has to appropriate $1,000,000,000. A hundred millions must be voted each day, and with no real responsibility either for totals or details. There is a Democratic responsibility in theory, but there is no one person who can be held to blame if the appropriations and expenditures do not match better than they have this year. At present there is a deficit of $80,000,000, and a bond issue is in sight unless something is done about it. The Pension bill was passed by the House as casually as is the custom with those who spend other people's money, in this case a mere $164,000,000. In a spasm of economy the $250,000 proposed for a Congressional junket to Panama was reduced to $90,000, and only those invited by the President are to profit by the expenditure. It will be a lively party, with WILSON, ROOSEVELT, and TAFT among the fit and few guests of the nation, according to Senator MARTIN.

This is the spending machine to which it was proposed to intrust $40,000,000 for a shipping speculation. An organization which wastes by millions and saves by thousands, and has resources of billions, is the only possible one to operate all communications, by rail or wire. If the country fails to see that a body which debates Government shipping for weeks and passes appropriation bills in days shows unfitness for business it will be its own fault if it allows itself to be made the "angel" of uplift and reform at whatever cost. Government finance is the simplest thing in the world. It requires nothing but a cash book. Whatever is needed is taken, and losses or economy are of no consequence. Not until Government shows business sense in its own peculiar affairs ought it to be intrusted with matters requiring judgment and financial discretion. Government railways and telegraphs managed in the manner in which the appropriation bills are now being voted would make this a sadder and wiser country. Washington has afforded many examples of how not to deal with Government finances, but perhaps none ever surpassed this present Congress, which took office on a promise of economy, and has increased expenses while running up a deficit.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WAGES.

What a railway pays its employés is a private matter between them only up to a certain point. When the wages paid to the employés become so excessive that they impair the utility of the railway to the public there arises a conflict between the private wage and the service for which the railways are paid by the public. The railways are public utilities, hired by the gift of franchises and the loan of funds to perform certain duties. They are just as much bound to earn their wages as the employés, and they are deficient in their public duties if they allow their resources to be depleted. If they are able to perform the work required of a certain train with five men, they are bound in the public interest not to hire six. This principle runs into large figures if applied to the working of the full crew law. The funds which it requires the railways to spend above what is sufficient for the work to be done would provide the public with these desirable facilities: 200 steel cars or 80 locomotives, 67,000 tons of steel rails, block signals for 800 miles of track, or the elimination of 65 grade crossings.

Public opinion would not countenance any appeal to it for underpayment of wage earners in order to supply the public with railway facilities. Still less would public opinion allow any increase of railway accommodations at any sacrifice of safety or unemployment of any needed workers. But these conditions are not the present case. The $2,000,000 which the law orders to be spent in New Jersey and Pennsylvania alone is ordered to be wasted. It is equivalent to the income upon $40,000,000 invested in the service of the public. To that extent it is a waste of the public wage paid to the railways. It is the public which is defrauded, although the railways spend the money. If the railways are to overpay or overemploy, and also to discharge their duties, they must find another $40,000,000.

The alternative is that the laws requiring the double expenditure should be repealed. The enactment of the law is more a discredit to the Legislature than to those who secured its passage for selfish reasons, on a false pretense of the public interest. The matter is better understood now, and publicity ought to protect the public in getting full value for the wage it pays.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Politics" Might Be a Vocation.

There will be something like general agreement, probably, with President HADLEY of Yale in holding that the man who "goes into politics," dependent for the support of himself and a family on what he can make there in the way of salary and otherwise, will sooner or later be subjected to temptations stronger than he can resist. And it is Dr. HADLEY's belief and advice that those without private resources should not make politics a vocation, but content themselves with taking an intelligent interest in public affairs as a thing apart from, though near, the profession or calling by which they live.

To say that this is so is not, however, the same thing as saying that it ought to be so. With "politics" properly defined, perhaps it wouldn't be so now, for, as regards the great majority of the offices called political, there is no basis whatever for the characterization except our too-well established habit of giving them much less as opportunities to earn money by doing precisely such work as is done for private employers than as rewards for irrelevant services rendered to a party. Practically every municipal official and most of those under State and Federal administrations have duties to perform in no way different from those imposed on employés in ordinary business, and there is no reason—or at least no good reason—why service of the public should not be as much of a vocation or career as labor in any other field. It is not simply because we make tenure of office uncertain and its direct and avowable emoluments inadequate.

By getting restive and demanding, when he remains in office too long, that he get out and "give somebody else a chance," we naïvely confess to something very much like consent to the officeholder's acquisition of secret and more or less nefarious profits from his place and power. We profess fear and dislike for professional officeholders and think we have too many of them. As a matter of fact, we need many more of them than we have—many more men, in office, that is, of training and experience in public work, and there is no reason why for such men tenure of position should not be as secure and as nearly permanent as it is in other businesses and industries.

Commendable, but with Reservations.

As a triumph or admirable consequence of Sing Sing's new régime, it is announced that one of the convicts—no, one of the inmates—who, under the old treatment, had obstinately refused to promote the administration of justice by revealing the identity of his accomplices and testifying against them, has now told everything he knows and made possible the punishment of his associates in ill-doing.

Viewed in the light of cold logic, of course, this man has performed a hitherto neglected or evaded duty of citizenship. Therefore he has done well, and the system of treatment to which his change of heart is credited can be said to have been brilliantly vindicated. Yet somehow, after all due admissions of this sort have been made, there will lurk at the back of many, perhaps of most, minds an instinctive feeling that the making of these revelations lowers rather than raises in the scale of being the man from whom they come.

That feeling is hard to explain in words and harder still to defend, but it is firmly fixed in human nature that fidelity and self-sacrifice are fine things in themselves, no matter what the circumstances of their display, and that there is baseness in the betrayal of confidence, no matter whose. So even when one praises the socially beneficial action of this exemplar of reformed prison management, one has an inclination to step a little further away from him.

Perhaps this is because we are all miserable sinners, consciously or unconsciously afraid of what would happen to us if those who know of our misdeeds began to talk, but the detestation of betrayal and suspicion of its motives are well nigh universal. This is a "folkway" not to be hastily condemned. It must be in some way racially beneficial, else it would not have lasted so long and still show no obvious signs of disappearing.

An Excuse, but Not a Reason.

With amusement or irritation, according to circumstances and the point of view, one learns every now and then in these stirring times that the statesmen in this or that national capital cannot yet take action on or talk about a certain document because, though its contents have been public property for one or several days, they have not yet been transmitted in the official way through the official channels. Usually the explanation given in such cases is that the document had to be put in cipher at one end of the line and translated out of it at the other—always a time-consuming process.

For the occasional use of a secret code in the sending of diplomatic communications there are still good excuses, probably, and good reasons, perhaps, but in not a few instances of late the maintenance of this old way of carrying on international business was either a needless following of habit or else merely a clumsy expedient for postponing the decision of a puzzling or delicate question.

The one obvious or even conceivable motive for putting anything in cipher—aside from considerations of expense, which are rarely involved in governmental exchanges—is that of confining knowledge within properly narrow circles. But when, for example, Great Britain or Germany wants to say something, nominally to Washington, really to the whole world, about ships or foods, and gives its remarks to the local press, by which they are at once scattered to all of the intended destinations, why should Washington even pretend that it must be silent until the message has been put into and out of code?

The waiting for reflection may be judicious, but the explanation is absurd, for the chances of minute mistakes are more numerous in the twice translated official document than in the press dispatch.

Well, Their Minute Was Printed.

There is, of course, a certain amount of the mildly interesting for the public in the fact that the Trustees of the General Memorial Hospital have passed a resolution to the effect that no news regarding research work done there shall be given out for publication except with the approval and consent of its Medical Board. The action taken by the Trustees was within their discretion and therefore beyond reasonable criticism.

But why was the Dean of Cornell's Medical College so desirous, so nearly insistent, that THE TIMES should give prominent announcement in its columns of the passing of this resolution? We were willing enough to grant his request, but it was, after all, a matter of strictly limited concern, and he cannot have thought the resolution in any way binding on or influential of anybody except the doctors and minor employés of the hospital.

Real newspapers, presumably, will continue in the future as in the past to exercise their own judgment as to what they will or will not print. That is their business, and some of them perform it, perhaps, with a sense of responsibility as deep as is that of the most "ethical" member of the medical profession.

OUR "MORAL OBLIGATIONS."

Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle Replies to a Times Editorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask "if I know what I am talking about" in regard to the Declaration of London and the Dacia, and I think I do.

The "Declaration of London" was intended to elucidate and explain the conventions of the Second Peace Congress, held at The Hague in 1907, this conference having been "proposed in the first instance by the President of the United States of America," and having accordingly a special claim on American opinion.

There were difficulties of a constitutional nature, which stood in the way of the establishment of an International Court, and consequently of the final ratification of the Declaration by certain powers, but if the conventions of The Hague and the Declaration of London are to be considered as waste paper, the distinguished persons who took part in the deliberations between June 15 and Oct. 18, 1907, at The Hague, and in London, between Dec. 4, 1908, and Feb. 26, 1909, were engaged, in Mr. Roosevelt's words, in "a mischievous farce."

I made no appeal to technical law on the subject, but I do not think that I was guilty of any "impatience" in agreeing with the late President in holding that the United States was morally bound, as far as possible, to adhere to both The Hague Conventions and the Declaration of London.

I add that I would much regret that any observations of mine should have the effect of disturbing the friendly relations between our two peoples, and I recognize that belligerents cannot be impartial judges of the obligations of neutrals.

E. R. FREMANTLE, Admiral (Retired).
London, Feb. 8, 1915.

Where to Send Times Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, Dec. 20, I noticed an article from the American Hospital of France, dated Paris, France, Dec. 6, 1914, requesting the readers of THE TIMES to send them copies of your weekly pictorial for the perusal of the wounded soldiers. I have sent several of these issues and received a letter from the Committee of the American Hospital of Paris, dated Jan. 4, thanking me for the issues sent and also advising their change of address.

I am sending you a copy of this letter, the original of which I desire to keep, for information of the readers of THE TIMES who desire to send these illustrated weeklies for the use of wounded soldiers.

H. G. BENEDICT.
New York, Feb. 20, 1915.

Ambulance: Lycee Pasteur,
Boulevard d'Inkermann,
Neuilly-sur-Seine.
Telephone Wagram 42-40.
Jan. 4, 1915.

Dear Sir: We hasten to thank you for your valued favor of the 22d ult., and beg to state that we have received the Illustrated Supplement of THE TIMES at the same time as the above letter. We are very grateful to you for this copy and your promise to send more, these illustrations being greatly appreciated by our wounded of all nationalities.

We would ask you to please note that our offices have now been transferred to this institution, and would ask that you address future kind donations to us here. Thanking you again, we are, dear Sir, gratefully yours,

L. TWYFFORT,
The Committee, Acting Chairman.

FROM TIMES READERS.

Comment and Observation on Many Topics.

* * * I heartily re-echo the sentiments so admirably expressed by T. H. Symmington in his letter as to the wisdom of America's emulating Germany's example of nation-wide discipline. There has not appeared to my knowledge a clearer diagnosis of our "social ills" or a better remedy for the pronounced and imagination-stimulated egotism of the American youth of both sexes.—*Woolsey MacA. Johnson, New York.*

"Anglo-Normans."

* * * It might be a good idea for the English to omit the title Saxon, and substitute the truer and more gracious one of Anglo-Norman. Petrograd has almost forgotten its former name. Why not try it, ye Anglos? Saxon, in the light of present events, has become too unsavory.—*Mrs. M. J. Calverley, New York.*

Plenty of Wheat.

* * * The best crop experts that we have figure that we have 150,000,000 bushels of wheat left in this country that we can spare for export, and still retain enough wheat for seed and bread to last us until a new crop. We have, indeed, had large exports of wheat this year, but, thanks to Providence, we had an enormous crop from which to ship it. A large crop has been planted, the condition of Winter wheat is excellent, and if nothing unforeseen happens our harvest of Winter wheat in 1915 will surpass last year's harvest, and with the prices now ruling a larger seeding of Spring wheat is indicated.—*H. L. W., New York.*

Tardy Mail.

* * * We used to get mail as early as 7:30 A. M. and as late as 8:30 P. M., but now the postman comes an hour or two later in the morning, and about 6 P. M. in the evening. On inquiry from the postman as to this irregularity I was told that it was on account of the economy of the Post Office Department and the reduction of men, which greatly hampers the delivery of mail. He also told me that only hotels get their mail after 7:30 P. M. If so, it is a shame for the City of New York. The public should immediately demand a readjustment of its mail service, by which we may get mail at all times.—*Mark J. Bremer, New York.*

Free Trade.

* * * We can have all the free trade systems that can be devised; some nations will always be found that can beat them. For instance, the German States have always excluded our railway material simply by passing a law that all railway material for State lines (there are no others) must be made in Germany.—*Robert Grimshaw, New York University.*

Russia's Aim.

* * * According to recent dispatches, Russia intends holding Constantinople. Has England reversed her foreign policy? It appears that either Russia or England would require the services of Germany before the final settlements are made, unless England and France are ready to give Russia all that she may demand.—*S. Friedlander, New York.*

Rude Customs Officials.

* * * When arriving on a German ship at Hoboken I was forcibly searched by Government officials. I had to undress in my cabin and afterward all the linings of my coats were ripped apart. Only later I heard that they had suspected me of smuggling diamonds, and I was traveling second cabin, a poor music teacher, who took a vacation. Of course, in this case, the officials were not Germans, but United States Customs men.—*Sarah Urquard, Washington, D. C.*

A Progressive City.

* * * Toronto is one of the most progressive cities that I have seen anywhere in America, for it is the only city, so far as I know, that not only sells carfare tickets six for a quarter and gives two transfers on those tickets, but it also has special rate tickets for the working people which are good mornings and evenings, while it also gives cheaper rates on carfare tickets for Sundays. The various tickets are distinguished by different colors. This is certainly ahead of any city in the United States.—*Philip Sidersky, Baltimore, Md.*

Dead Park Trees.

* * * It seems incredible that the head of the Park Department of our city should ask for an appropriation of $101,000 to remove the dead trees from the parks, when I firmly believe that the dealers in wood in New York City would not only remove them free of charge, but if they were put up to public bid not less than $10,000 could be received by the city for this wood, as all dealers are compelled to pay very high prices for wood of any kind.—*L. A. Wilmot Milbury, New York.*

Rag Paper.

* * * For the sake of accuracy, allow me to say that foreign rags are not preferred in the manufacture of paper on account of the greater amount of wool contained in them as compared with domestic rags. The author of the article on "War's Effects on Imports" in Sunday's issue is in error here. Except for roofing paper wool is not used, in fact, is rigorously excluded in the sorting process of paper manufacture. The real reason why certain grades of foreign rags command a premium as raw material in the manufacture of fine papers lies in the fact that the clothing of which they are the remnants contains more flax than similar clothing of American make, and also because the material has not been weakened by excessive bleaching. Flax or linen fabrics, preferably unbleached by chemicals, make, perhaps, the finest and strongest paper it is possible to produce.—*Thomas J. Keenan, Editor Paper, New York.*

"None but Americans."

* * * I notice in recent issues of your newspaper letters from D. Osborne upon the text, "Put none but Americans on guard tonight," and warning against allowing persons with Teutonic-sounding names to gain election to public office, unless upon a "loyalist" platform. It seems to me that there is no present necessity to discriminate against persons having German, English, Irish, Italian, or other varieties of surname, so long as they do not break the peace or violate our neutrality in a manner cognizable by law.—*J. E. H., New York.*

"American-Made" Goods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The phrases "Made in America" and "Made in U. S. A." are flat and clumsy imitations of the original, which was "Made in Germany." Why not use "American Made" instead? It is more compact and its internal alliteration gives it a proper swing. Since our Government has authorized the term "American Consulate" our right to the use of the adjective must be regarded as established.

EDWIN S. SLOSSON,
Literary Editor The Independent.
New York, Feb. 8, 1915.

THE HUMAN MOTOR.

Astounding, marvelous invention—man!
Thou camest forth from Nature's work-shop door,
Greater by far than all machines before;
Built, to be sure, upon an oldish plan,
But wearing on thy patent sundry seals
Of great improvements, which have brought thee power.
The missing model, lost some lucky hour,
Gave thee the best of all known earthly deals,
But vexed with more, perhaps, than Nature meant
Of vital "juice" and swift revolving wheels,
Thy beat-the-record, kill-the-pace intent
Has ditched thy progress, dumped thee head and heels
Along the highway of thy greatest speed.
A human motor, badly used, indeed!

LURANA SHELDON.

'THEY CAN'T DO THAT'

Richard Harding Davis Criticises Our Attitude to German Lawlessness.

730 Riverside Drive,
New York, Feb. 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "Deep Purple," one of the characters, indignant at some police outrage, exclaims, "But they can't do that!" and another answers, "That's what your lawyer tells you when you're in jail."

Long ago, when the Germans invaded neutral Belgium, burned Louvain, shot the citizens, and, with threats of hanging the hostages they had taken, levied ransom, the whole world exclaimed: "But they can't do that! It's against the Declaration of This and the Treaty of That, and the Conference of the Other Place; it's against international law and the usages of polite society and civilized peoples. They can't do it!"

In answer the Germans shelled the cathedral at Rheims, from which Red Cross flags were flying, incidentally killing some of their own wounded.

"But they can't fire on sacred edifices," the civilized world explained, "nor on the Red Cross!" And the Pope told them they could not do that, and architects, historians, art lovers over all the world told them.

So the Germans sent airships over Paris and her monuments and art treasures and dropped a bomb on a lawyer and a little girl. The bomb tore off the leg of the little girl. When, in the hospital, she became conscious, she said, "Don't tell my mother how serious it is!" They sent Zeppelins over Pont-à-Mousson and Nancy, killing more children, and then, with that thoroughness for which their General Staff is celebrated, and that there might not be more children to confront them later, at Remiremont dropped a bomb on the Maternity Hospital.

And the civilized world said, "But you agreed not to drop bombs on unfortified places. So you can't do that."

And in answer the Germans sent warships to bombard the watering place of Scarborough. At Scarborough the only forts are those the children build in the sand. It is as though they had shelled Atlantic City or Long Branch. In one group in a playground they killed fourteen schoolboys and elsewhere several babies. It was a record bag. But the world was very indignant and pointed out that they could not do that, and by international law and treaties and scraps of paper proved they could not do that.

But this indignation was not expressed to Germany.

So, in consequence, Germany sent submarines into neutral waters to destroy neutral merchant ships. And, again, among themselves the neutral powers spoke with indignation. "They can't do that!" they exclaimed. "They cannot sink non-combatant Captains and stokers and innocent passengers!"

And in answer on the 18th and 20th of this month Germany sank three neutral merchant ships. Out of the water a periscope raised its head, and while in terror the clumsy freight steamer reversed her engines the torpedo tore into her bowels. The submarine sank to rise another day, and the neutral steamer also sank, but not to rise again.

The crime of the neutral powers and the civilized peoples is that, at the first outrage perpetrated by Germany, they remained silent. The individual protested. From patforms, in editorials, in Congress he made himself heard. But no individual, no matter how just may be his indignation, can communicate that indignation to the German Emperor. His Government must do that for him. And as no Government had the courage to protest, to speak sharply, to brandish the "big stick," Germany exclaimed, "We have a free hand!" And from bad hastened to worse. From the moment she broke her word and entered the neutral territory of Belgium, the rights of every neutral were in jeopardy.

The man who is false to one will be false to another. But the neutral powers could not see that. Belgium seemed so far away. And in the United States we were so entirely surrounded by water, so comfortably safe. So, although as joint signers of the agreement made at The Hague it was our privilege and duty to protest, we said nothing. Nor did any other neutral. And, emboldened by the silence, Germany, one after another, broke all the rules of war.

All war is wasteful, unintelligent, indecent. But steadily for several hundred years the effort has been to make it less inhuman, to limit the death and suffering it entails to the actual combatants. The effort has been to get away from the days of the Huns, who sacked, looted, and raped; from the days of our Indians, who burned villages; from the ethics of Raisuli, the Moorish bandit, and the Mexican cattle thieves, who, with threats of death, hold up non-combatants for money. But to the days of these outrages Germany has returned. Instead of the neutrals setting the standard of war, they allowed Germany to set it. They have allowed her to drag it back 800 years. And guilty as she is, I cannot see that those who stood by while Belgium was desolated and children and women were killed by bombs, and mines were spread in the open sea that belonged to all of them, are not equally guilty.

If you go to a fight at the Garden and one of the men strikes below the belt you will hear from several thousand spectators. The spectator is in no danger. No one is hitting him. He is comfortably, safely seated far from the combat, smoking a cigar. But still he yells, "Foul!" and threatens the referee. Why? Because he is in danger? No, because he desires fair play and insists that the rules of the game be respected.

If at the start of this war our Government and those of South America, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland had jointly protested to Germany against the outrages she committed, against her breaking all the rules of civilized warfare, they might not only have prevented the destruction of lives and of cities, but even might have brought the war to a close.

To a committee who came to discuss our attitude toward the nations at war, President Wilson used these words:

"Think of America first!"

Spoken by Holland or Switzerland, or any neutral nation that is small and weak, that sentiment might be understood. Coming from a great and powerful nation of a hundred millions, it is most unpleasant. Nor do I believe the American people are as selfish as that. I also like to think of America first, and had she made protests against the outrages of Germany in behalf of the Allies, as affronts to humanity and civilization, when this war is over she *would* have stood first. But now it is too late.

When the burglars are finally driven away, the man who thought of himself first and crawled under the bed is not given much consideration.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

WILSON FOLLOWS WASHINGTON'S LEAD

Precedent for Our Neutrality Set in 1793 Governs Us Today, Dr. Silverman Says.

REFUSED TO AID FRANCE

Patriotic Societies Hold Services to Commemorate the Birth of the First President.

Patriotic organizations held religious services yesterday in anticipation of Washington's Birthday, and many churches and synagogues made appropriate recognition of the anniversary. The war and the international relations of the United States were referred to in many sermons.

At the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman spoke on "The Immortality of Washington," and referred to Woodrow Wilson as the Washington of today. "Washington," he said, "saved the thirteen States from collapse. In 1793 he refused to send troops to the aid of France, and issued his wonderful proclamation of neutrality. Today our President has issued a similar proclamation. Washington and Wilson stand on the same broad platform—the American platform of righteousness, justice, and peace. We must remain as we are—a free, separate, and independent nation."

The Empire State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution worshipped at the Church of the Puritans, Fifth Avenue and 130th Street, and heard the Rev. Robert Bruce Clark preach on "Washington, the Military Leader."

"There will always be war," said the Rev. Mr. Clark, "when men are driven beyond the limit of endurance. Human nature does not change. He who is first to resent an insult is a hero among boys and men as among nations."

Mrs. Everett Menzies Raynor, Regent of the Empire State Society, and Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, were among those present. The Fourth Company of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., commanded by Capt. Robert Mazet, attended the services, and after it the congregation and guests assembled on the lawn for the ceremony of the raising of an American flag presented by Mrs. George Moore Smith.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, chaplain of the society, is pastor. Dr. Hall spoke on "America First," and said that Washington had placed America first when he refused the crown. "In later years," he said, "an aristocracy of money has arisen in this country. But that is a subject for regret. God is tired of kings."

The Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York met yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Bishop David H. Greer, chaplain of the society, conducted the services. The Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins told the congregation that Washington's advice to keep aloof from entangling alliances saved this country from being embroiled in the present war. "As was Israel," he said, "so is America set apart for mighty missions. We are isolated that we might follow Washington's inspiration to do justice, love mercy, and abide faithfully in that pacific temper which is incarnate in our pacific God."

In the congregation were representatives of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Military Society of the War of 1812, the Aztec Club of 1847, the Loyal Legion, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Order of Foreign Wars, the Colonial Dames of America, the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the Revolution.

The Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution worshipped at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, with the Rev. Dr. George R. van de Water preaching the sermon.

RESTORES A "WASHINGTON."

Expert Cleans a Stuart Painting for West Point.

One of the first original paintings of George Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, will be sent to the United States Military Academy at West Point today coincidental with the birthday of the first President of the United States. The painting is a life-size portrait bust of Washington, bequeathed to the military academy by Anna Bartlett Warner, who, with Mrs. Russell Sage, gave to the Government Constitution Island for part of the West Point reservation.

When the painting passed to the military academy last year it was in a badly damaged condition. Recently it was sent to Arthur Dawson, an artist and art restorer, of 234 West Forty-fourth Street, who about a year ago transferred a large painting of Gen. Sherman from a rotting canvas to an entirely new one for the military academy, and has restored dozens of famous paintings for art collectors and dealers of this and other cities.

The restorer, who also has a wide knowledge of paintings, believes the painting of Washington owned by the military academy is one of the finest of Gilbert Stuart's studies of Washington. It is believed it is one of the first paintings made by Stuart from the first work for which Washington posed, which the artist retained until induced to part with it for the consideration of $100. The present portrait is the first of Stuart's Washingtons ever possessed by the military academy, and its value probably exceeds $25,000.

CLARK PRAISES WASHINGTON

Was the "Greatest Uninspired Mortal," Says the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Speaker Champ Clark, addressing the congregation of a Washington church today, declared that George Washington was "the foremost uninspired mortal in the entire history of the human race."

"Many great men have lived and wrought in this glorious world," he said, "but in completeness of character and in the far-reaching, important, and beneficent results of his laborious achievements, Washington overtops them all."

Washington's greatest service, the Speaker thought, was not as Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Army and the first President of the Republic, but as President of the Constitutional Convention, where his commanding influence made the formation of the Republic possible.

"It always has appeared queer to me," the Speaker added, "that artists, historians, poets, preachers, and biographers have made so little use of the scene where Washington was on his knees in the snowy woods of Valley Forge, praying to God for succor for his naked and starving army and for salvation of his country, while Lord Cornwallis and his well-fed, well-clad soldiers held high carnival in their well-appointed camps.

"Somebody may object that Washington occasionally drank a mint julep, bet on a horse race, danced the Virginia reel, and at Monmouth swore because Gen. Charles Lee spoiled the plan of battle by retreating when ordered to charge. But we must judge men by the manners and customs in which they lived, and not by those of our times. In Washington's day nearly all men drank mint juleps, occasionally danced, bet, and swore without any consciousness of sin. Washington was thoroughly human, and no doubt sometimes sinned. I am glad he possessed the ordinary passions of man, and that he did sometimes sin, for it shows we belong to the same breed that he did, which is a great honor to the rest of us."

President Wilson will deliver the principal address at a Washington birthday celebration to be held here tomorrow under the auspices of patriotic organizations.

OPTIMISM FEAST FOR THEATRE MEN

No Calamity Cries Heard at the Annual Dinner of Managers' Association.

PRAISE FROM HENRY BRUERE

Would Invite Amusement Heads to City Councils—Barker Lauds Business Acumen Here.

The calamity cry that has been heard frequently during the present season in theatrical circles couldn't have been found if it had been paged at the eleventh annual dinner of the Association of Theatre Managers of Greater New York held last night in the Waldorf Galleries of the Waldorf-Astoria. It wasn't so much the fact that most of the managers allied with what used to be called the Syndicate were there in evening dress of reasonably recent vintage, as Rennold Wolf observed, as it was a spirit of optimism that pervaded the whole affair. This optimism was reflected not only in the speeches, but in the souvenirs of the dinner—handsome one-night-stand toilet cases, containing, among other things, brushes and combs that could be of no possible use to men contemplating the loss of their hair through worry.

Even the flashlights, that the photographers were thoughtful enough to withhold until there was no chance of taking the edge off appetites for terrapin, were equipped with smiles, in no sense property ones, and that was before Charles Burnham, the perennial President of the association, produced his new introductory speech. The new stage art that has brought such changes in Wallack's Theatre, has not left untouched its historic manager, and Mr. Burnham's speech wore a new apron and showed futuristic touches of color, while he abandoned altogether the use of footnotes and harked briefly back to the days before northward the course of Empire (and other theatres) took its way, when the centre of the theatrical district was not at Times Square, but at Fourteenth Street, and most of the managers present were ushers or callboys. Then he introduced Granville Barker, the London actor-manager, and responsible for Mr. Burnham's present smile.

Terrapin Delights Barker.

Mr. Barker began familiarly by saying the moment was the greatest of his life, and then he hastened to add that it was because he had been introduced for the first time to terrapin. He said the evening put the cap on the great kindness shown him on all sides on his visit here, a kindness that, were he a cynic, would lead him to believe he was being given all of it at once in the hope he would not come back.

The thing that had impressed him most on his visit here, he said, was the wide business view of the stage American managers had and the skill they showed in making the most out of failures. The great art of theatre management, he said, had nothing whatever to do with the successes, but with the failures, and in adjusting themselves to these American managers had shown really great business scope. If he could take away with him some grasp of the business acumen shown here and could get into Mr. Burnham's history of Wallack's, he said, he would count his visit highly successful.

James L. Ford was the first reader of the evening. The subject of Mr. Ford's essay was "Commercialism in the Theatre." It was a defense for the critic of the box office, a much-maligned figure who, in the last analysis, was the only critic worth listening to. Mr. Ford said the money that came in through the box office window would do more to uplift the stage than all the money that could be carried in through the back door in the form of subsidies. He paid particular attention to those who comprise what he termed the "Hoot Owl School of Thought, so called because of their attempt to look like a certain wise bird." These people, said Mr. Ford, were willing to do anything for the theatre but buy tickets, writing, talking, and lecturing being their principal occupations.

The real reason for the failure of Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts to get together on terms for their contemplated booking agreement was disclosed by Mr. Wolf in one of his diverting talks. Mr. Wolf said he had been present at a conference between Mr. Erlanger and Mr. Klaw, and that the former had suggested keeping New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Detroit for themselves and leaving Altoona and Fall River to the Shuberts. In the same magnanimous spirit, he said, Mr. Erlanger wanted to give his rivals Holy Week bookings, reserving the other holidays for his firm. The speaker then described facetiously the new art as demonstrated by Mr. Barker, wherein a few faded ribbons represented a forest and some charcoal marks on a back drop Notre Dame Cathedral.

Bruere Praises Managers.

Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain, complimented the managers highly on the institution of the theatre they had established in the city. He said the theatres were doing a great work in providing a place of social contact to the thousands of people in New York who are alone and without acquaintances, and that a visit to the playhouses Saturday nights, particularly to the galleries, would show how much they were doing.

"If I could have my way," said Mr. Bruere, "I would bring the managers into closer relation with the city government. I would bring them into our councils, make them members of our Recreation Committees, so that they might add the genius and brains of the theatre in helping solve the great problem of recreation."

Mr. Bruere said there was nothing more forlorn than the great Sunday parades of people in search of innocent recreation and that a way should be found through the theatre legitimately to utilize its resources for providing this recreation.

Percy Williams and Otis Skinner were the other speakers. It was Mr. Williams, who sounded the cheeriest note of optimism. He said:

"I believe we are at the dawn of prosperity such as this country has never seen, a wave that will astonish us all. If I had a theatre in New York I would prepare to keep it open all Summer, for I believe Manhattan Island is to be swamped with more tourists than we have ever seen. Who knows but from out the present dark clouds peace may come before then, not only peace to warring nations, but in the theatrical business as well."

After that, with their souvenirs as alibis, the managers and their guests went home. The others at the speakers' table were Julian Street, Marc Klaw, Rex Beach, Winthrop Ames, Justice M. J. Keogh, William T. Jerome, A. L. Erlanger, and Alf Hayman.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Fritz Kreisler the Soloist at Carnegie Hall Concert.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, with Fritz Kreisler as soloist, was devoted to Brahms's Symphony No. 4 in E minor, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso, Lamento e Trionfo"; Bruch's G minor Concerto for violin and orchestra and the overture to Smetana's "Bartered Bride." There was an audience which exceeded the seating capacity of the hall.

The symphony received a performance which expressed simply its grave but vigorous beauties. It was especially notable for the fine balance which was preserved in tonal effect between the shifting combinations in the orchestral groups. As regards its substance, perhaps there was a lack of finest vividness sometimes in the reading, but Mr. Stransky succeeded admirably in establishing a general effect that held the interest and set the work forth in the best light.

Mr. Kreisler's playing of Bruch's deeply expressive concerto was as always, noble, emotionally gripping and highly appealing to the imagination. Those interested in the technical effects by which he obtained these results could hardly have failed to notice, among other things, how in the adagio the expressiveness of the cantabile passages which make up so much of the material of the movement was enhanced by the variations in tone color, sometimes long sustained, which he produced. One of them at least was quite recognizable as different from his normal tone.

Liszt's "Tasso", which Mr. Stransky plays reasonably often, was as usual much applauded, although this performance was not as highly colored as he has made those of previous occasions.

EVAN WILLIAMS HEARD.

Welsh Tenor Gives His Annual Recital in Aeolian Hall.

Evan Williams, the Welsh tenor, gave his annual recital in New York at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon before a large audience. His programme comprised airs from Sullivan's "Prodigal Son" and Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" and "Elijah", two groups of songs, one of them by American composers, three old airs in Welsh and "Summer, I Depart" from "Swan and Skylark", Goring Thomas's cantata.

This programme, which as a whole was lyric, rather than dramatic or atmospheric, was calculated to show the voice and style of the artist at their best, and his tasteful and agreeable singing of it gave much pleasure to his audience, so much so that although the programme was long enough in itself to be fairly taxing, several encores were demanded and granted during its course and at the end the tenor added "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes." Charles Gilbert Spross played the accompaniments with good taste and skill.

ART NOTES.

Union League Club's Exhibition—Mira Edgerly's Portraits.

The exhibition at the Union League Club this month is various and entertaining. Gifford Beal's "Ice Cutting" is appropriate to the season, and gives one to consider how much fun a born experimentalist may have with his mind.

"The Battery in Winter," by George Bellows, is in his sturdiest vein, with a lovely passage of color in the yellow blankets of the horses seen against the snowy landscape. Charles Bittinger's "Blue and White" is timely with its news of porcelains, but he should have asked Miss Lorenz to stage his group for him. There is so much beauty of surface and color in Blakelock's "Pegasus" that Mr. Mora may well take it as a compliment to be hung beneath it. John C. Johansen shows an agreeably composed Tuscan landscape, with the typical trees and belfry, and M. Jean McLane contributes a bewitching child at his luncheon with open mouth and wandering glance. Other paintings are by George H. Bogert, George Elmer Browne, W. A. Coffin, Lewis Cohen, C. C. Cooper, C. C. Curran, Elliott Daingerfield, William R. Derrick, E. Vincent Du Mond, Emily N. Hatch, Victor D. Hecht, De Witt M. Lockman, Stanley Middleton, J. F. Murphy, De Witt Parshall, W. N. Taylor, Robert W. Van Boskerck and Robert Vonnoh.

At the Colony Club.

Mira Edgerly is showing portraits on ivory of royal and other sitters at the Colony Club for four days. She has done the Duchess of Connaught and, several times, the Princess Patricia; also Princess Henry of Pless and Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, Lady Sackville and the Hon. Victoria Sackville-West, Miss Maxine Elliott and Miss Bruce Ismay, Mrs. Wertheim and children, Benjamin Kimball and Alfred Rothschild, among many. She has a clear-cut execution, with a knack at likeness and a pleasant way of introducing unexpected poses. It is rather charming to see Mrs. Laurence Drummond on the floor of her library with her much-the-youngest boy on her shoulder pleading for the sword at her feet. In a spirit of symbolist caprice the artist has made the library table in the background wear the aspect of an altar, this to imply the family worship for the youngest. Less symbolic but more attractive is the double portrait of "The Boys Bing" in a landscape, one riding a white donkey whose physiognomy is not less carefully considered than that of his delighted rider.

At the Salmagundi Club.

The Salmagundi is showing the pictures by its artist members assembled for the annual auction sale for the benefit of the Club Fund. The sale will take place on the 17th, and until then the paintings may be seen at the club galleries. Many of them are well worth seeing, and of a quality to stand intimacy. "St. Ives: Sunlight," by Guy C. Wiggins, for example, fully lives up to its title in suggesting brightness and a Summer sea. E. H. Potthast has found a subject ideally suited to his brush in the beach scene, with a seller of balloons playing the leading part. E. D. Roth tells one or two things about a village street in a bluff, large way without detail therefore, it is a village street that one can look at without the dread of being bored to annihilation.

H. Ledyard Towle draws a little seminude figure, with long, subtle lines, in a way to make you feel its youth, but he introduces a Belasco touch in the realistic texture of his background. "The Black Cat," by Henry Salem Hubbell, is called a study, but it is a picture. Composition and color alike are thoughtfully worked out and extremely successful. The black haircloth sofa with its red frame, the girl in her black gown with its red trimmings, and the black cat with its white face are made into a very intricate pattern that looks simple. What can one say more in its favor?

Russian Singer for the Victoria.

Mme. Walska, a Russian prima donna, who was brought to America by the Shuberts with the intention of having her appear in the new Winter Garden show, will make her New York debut next Monday at Hammerstein's Victoria in a tabloid musical comedy by Harry Baron, entitled "Before the Play." Mme. Walska, who is said to be a favorite both in Petrograd and Paris, will sing native songs and dance native dances. Nigel Barrie, Teddy Webb, Jack Wilson and Lelice Sencion will appear in her support.

'INGERSOLLS' PREACH TO PRESBYTERIANS

Hundreds of Them Also Teach in Church's Schools, Says Dr. M. A. Matthews.

SLAP AT UNION SEMINARY

"Cap and Gown Liberals" Are Denounced by Member of Committee Investigating the Institution.

The Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews of Seattle, a member of the Executive Commission of the Presbyterian Church, declared in a sermon in Broadway Presbyterian Church, at 114th Street, yesterday morning, that while there were no Robert Ingersolls outside of the churches today throwing stones from the sidewalk, "there are hundreds of Ingersolls in cap and gown, teaching in Presbyterian and other schools, and some of them preaching from Presbyterian pulpits."

Dr. Matthews is a member of a committee investigating Union Theological Seminary in this city, an institution not connected officially with any religious body, but alleged by some Presbyterians to have taken money to teach orthodox doctrines, and with that money now to be teaching a liberal one. Hence the effect of the utterances referred to by the member of the Seminary investigating committee.

"As evil doers, as destroyers of the faith, the real Ingersoll did not compare," said Dr. Matthews, "with the cap and gown liberals in our institutions. Not all are Presbyterian, but far too many claim to be. The weakness of the Protestant Churches today is the weakness of their leaders. What sort of witnesses are they, anyhow? They witness to the fact that they think this and that about the Incarnation, the Virgin Birth, the Resurrection, the Ascension.

"The world doesn't care what these cap and gowns think. Witnesses must know. The Presbyterian Church has need for teachers and preachers who know, and who will make others know, not merely think. What kind of testimony can men give who think they think? Who doubt they doubt?

"Europe is at war because of lack of real Christianity, because of too much liberal religion, too many cap and gown professors and preachers whose convictions are mere intellectual think sos. Liberal religion in Europe and America has failed, but real Christianity has not. Why is Unitarianism losing five per cent. a year, fifty per cent. a decade, and why are bodies that are really Christian growing as never before in years?

"I have on my book shelves scores of lives of Christ, some of them written by Presbyterians, that are intellectual and nothing more. I never read them. I wish I hadn't bought them. They were written by the cap and gown seminarians, who can neither proclaim Christ as He is, nor teach others to do so. The Presbyterian Church and others have the opportunity of their existence. America is the force and the forum. All the world is the audience. The world waits on us. But we must proclaim a Christ we know, not one we think, and we must live the life of a Christian, not one that tricks itself out in liberal garments."

The Presbyterian Church was one of the Protestant bodies that made largest gains in membership last year. Dr. Matthews is pastor of the largest single Presbyterian congregation. He is here all this week to attend, as member, sessions of various governing bodies of his church.

PRAISES GARY AND PERKINS.

The Rev. Mr. Reisner Urges Revival to Get More Such Men.

Speaking on "Does New York Need a Revival?" the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church, 104th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, said in part last night:

"All of us must admire George W. Perkins and ex-Judge E. H. Gary for their fine and diligent work for the poor, but what stirred them to do so? 'Mere humanitarian feelings,' some one answers. Suppose that is so. Then I ask: What is the source of those feelings? It is religion. One of them was raised and worked in the Presbyterian Church and the other in the Methodist.

"If New York had a real and vital revival of religion we would have hundreds of men and women giving themselves not only to gathering bundles for the poor, but helping the poor by one method and another to become self-supporting, which is the best kind of help. And we need a city-sweeping revival because men and women are so engrossed in other things that only something amazingly unusual will cause them to think of their own condition."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

Maude to Open Season at Empire—"Girl of Today" Next Offering.

Charles Frohman has invited Cyril Maude to open his next season in America in "Grumpy" at the Empire Theatre before John Drew begins his regular Fall engagement there. This will be the first time in the history of the playhouse that a star not under Mr. Frohman's management will appear there. For years Mr. Maude played in Frohman plays in the Duke of York's and Wyndham's Theatre, London, and for this reason the courtesy was extended to him.

"A Girl of Today," Porter Emerson Browne's new play, with Ann Murdock in the principal rôle, will be the next Frohman offering in New York.

Today Mr. Frohman and David Belasco will confer to choose the play they are to revive together and to select the cast of stars.

This will be Otis Skinner's last week at the Liberty in "The Silent Voice," Mr. Skinner going on tour for the rest of the season.

Mr. Frohman has received a cable from London saying the Barrie revue, in which Gaby Deslys is to be starred, has been held up till Mlle. Deslys can reach London from Paris, the suspension of Channel traffic having marooned her in the French capital.

SIR CHAS. HARTLEY DIES.

Noted River and Harbor Engineer Passes Away in London.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—Sir Charles Augustus Hartley, the well-known engineer, died here early this morning.

Sir Charles, who was born in 1825, devoted most of his career to hydraulic engineering and the improvement of estuaries and harbors for the purpose of navigation.

In 1875 he was one of the committee appointed by the authority of the United States Congress to report on the improvement of the Mississippi. In 1884 the British Government nominated him a member of the International Technical Commission for widening the Suez Canal. He was a member of the Congress that sat at Paris to decide on the best route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

Fred A. Wahl Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Fred A. Wahl, for many years Western representative of the New York firm of Graef & Schmidt, importers of cutlery, at 107 Chambers Street, died tonight in his room at the Palmer House after an illness of two weeks. He was 56 years old.

PRESS CLUB WOMEN'S DAY.

Phadrig Ago'n and Lieut. Richards Sing at Entertainment.

Miss Phadrig Ago'n, dramatic soprano of the Royal Berlin Opera, rendered five operatic selections yesterday at the women's day of the New York Press Club. Miss Ago'n made her début three years ago in Bremen. Later she appeared in Hamburg, Cologne, Dresden, Leipsic, Prague, and Moscow. Ernst Keroch played the accompaniment.

Lieut. Percy Richards of the Swedish Army sang Schumann's "Die Beiden Grenadier" in German. He has a good basso voice. The accompaniment was played by Miss Bethune Grigor. Richard A. R. Wolf played several selections on the violin, and his wife, Mrs. Angele Wolf, sang. Alfred Pfaff was the accompanist.

DR. W. R. MARTIN DEAD.

Hispanic Society Librarian Was Long a Professor at Trinity.

Dr. Winfred Robert Martin, librarian of the Hispanic Society of America, died yesterday at his home at 581 West 161st Street. He was a son of the Rev. William Alexander Parsons Martin, missionary, author, and diplomat, and was born in Ningpo, China, in 1852. He was graduated from Princeton in 1872, received the A. M. degree there three years later, and took the degree of LL. B. at New York University in 1878 and that of Ph. D. from Tuebingen in 1887. Trinity College gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1907. From 1888 to 1907 Dr. Martin was professor of Oriental languages at Trinity, and for the last five years of that period he was also instructor in Sanskrit in the mission courses at the Hartford Theological Seminary. Since March, 1907, he had been librarian of the Hispanic Society.

Dr. Martin was a member of the American Oriental Society, the American Philological Association, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and the American Numismatic Society. He was unmarried.

ROBERT WALLER DIES.

Retired Banker Long an Independent Operator on Stock Exchange.

Robert Waller, retired banker, died yesterday at his home, at 55 East Fifty-eighth Street. He was born in Luten, England, in 1850, and came to this country when a child. After being graduated from Columbia in 1871 he went into the tea business, and later bought a seat on the Stock Exchange. Here he was an independent operator for some years, and then formed, with William Salomon, the banking firm of William Salomon & Co. at 25 Broad Street, from which he retired in 1908.

He was a member of the Union, University, and City Midday Clubs, and of the St. Anthony Society. He is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Emily Stewart, daughter of John A. Stewart of 16 West Fifty-third Street, and a son, Stewart Waller, who succeeded his father in the firm of William Salomon & Co.

ARTHUR W. BOWER DIES.

Succumbs to Heart Disease in 69th Year—Formerly Big Wool Grower.

Arthur W. Bower, who was one of the most prominent wool growers in the West during the '80s, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at his home, 36 Primrose Avenue, Mount Vernon. He was 68 years old.

He studied civil engineering at the Troy Polyclinic Institute at Troy, and immediately upon his graduation he was made Professor of Physics at that institution. After holding the professorship for several years he went with his brother to Montana in 1880, where they purchased a large ranch. Under the firm name of Bower Brothers they became the largest wool growers in that State. Mr. Bower at that time made his home at Great Falls.

He retired from business in 1913, and then went to Mount Vernon to live. He leaves a wife and one sister.

EX-SENATOR KAVANAUGH.

Indigestion Kills Arkansas Jurist—Headed Southern B. B. Association.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 21.—Judge William M. Kavanaugh, ex-United States Senator from Arkansas, President of the Southern Association of Baseball Clubs, the Little Rock Railway and Electric Company, and the Southern Trust Company of this city, died at his home here late today after an hour's illness.

Acute indigestion was the cause of death, physicians said.

Judge Kavanaugh, who was 50 years old, was a native of Kentucky.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK E. BALLARD, formerly a member of the firm of Cyril de Cordova & Brother, stock brokers at 25 Broad Street, died on Saturday at his home at Bay Shore, L. I. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club, the South Side Sportsmen's Club, and the Automobile Club of America.

BENJAMIN TATHAM, son of the late Charles B. Tatham, died on Saturday at his home at 110 East Sixty-fourth Street. He was born in Brooklyn in 1848 and educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. For years he was a member of the firm of Tatham & Brothers, manufacturers of lead products, at 261 Water Street. He retired about eight years ago. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Cornelia Collins.

EDWARD A. COLBORN died yesterday at his home at 680 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Albany in 1838 and had lived in Brooklyn for about fifty years. He was a veteran of the civil war. For many years Mr. Colborn was a printer connected with the Methodist Book Concern, but retired some time ago.

PIERRE ROJESTVENSKY, Russian Consul General at San Francisco, died on Saturday of apoplexy. He was 44 years old, and was formerly First Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Washington. He is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Martha Hoy of Washington, and two young children, who are with their mother in Russia.

Mrs. MARY ANN VAN STEENBERGH, one of the oldest residents of Rhinebeck, N. Y., died at her home in that village yesterday. She was born in Rhinebeck in 1831, and was the daughter of Martin and Eleanor Van Wagenen. Her husband, John A. Van Steenbergh, died Jan. 17. Mrs. Van Steenbergh was one of the most active members of the Reformed Church of Rhinebeck. She is survived by a son, William H. Van Steenbergh, a lawyer at 10 Wall Street, and a daughter, Ella Van Steenbergh.

JOHN MARSHALL, a member of the hat manufacturing firm of James Marshall & Brothers of Fall River, Mass., died yesterday at Hamilton, Bermuda. He was a native of New York City.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—Feb. 17, 620 West 142d St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen, a son.

DRUBIN.—Feb. 14, 788 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Drubin, a daughter.

HIRSCH.—Feb. 14, 1,858 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hirsch, a daughter.

MARKS.—Feb. 16, 183 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Marks, a daughter.

WOLFFE.—Feb. 16, 1,057 Faile St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wolffe, a son.

Engaged.

BENSON—RIESS.—Doris Riess to Harry Benson.

BERMAN—LIEBER.—Helen Lieber to Samuel Berman.

BLOOM—GREEN.—Harriet Green to Henry Bloom.

BURGER—WILDFEUER.—Mildred Wildfeuer to Herbert Burger.

COHEN—BLOOM.—Ruth Bloom to Max Cohen.

GRATZ—BARDACH.—Charlotte Bardach to Dr. Samuel N. Gratz.

JACOBS—LEVY.—Madeline Levy to Stanley Jacobs.

KESTENBAUM — MARINSTEIN. — Hannah Marinstein to Edward Kestenbaum.

KRAKAUR—KAHN.—Edna H. Kahn to Herbert Krakauer.

LAZARUS—FROMM.—Louise Fromm to David Lazarus.

LILIENTHAL — GOLDSTEIN. — Selma G. Goldstein to Felix F. Lilienthal.

LOWENSTEIN — SCHINDLER. — Rosalind Schindler to David Lowenstein.

McKERCHER — FRIEDENBERG. — Bertha Friedenberg to Frank A. McKercher.

NATHAN—MAYER.—Miriam Mayer to Myron Nathan.

PIEPER — SCHENCK. — Lillian Schenck to Leonard Pieper.

REINHEIMER—KATZ.—Blanche Katz to Adolf Reinheimer.

REUTLINGER—MICHAEL.—Ruth Michael to Jonas Reutlinger.

SACKS—BLEISTIFT.—Sadie Bleistift to Nathan Sacks.

SCHECHTER—HOLTZMAN.—Ethel Holtzman to Harry Schechter.

SPRINGER — GOLDSTEIN.—Molly Goldstein to Jerome Springer.

SPRINGER—GOTTLIEB.—Sadye Gottlieb to H. C. Springer.

STREAM—HYAMS.—Sophia Hyams to Mervyn Stream.

WARSCHAUER — MARKOWITZ. — Lillie Markowitz to Isidore B. Warschauer.

WYLLINS—BLUM.—Jeannette F. Blum to Julius Wylling.

ZIEGLER—SIMONS.—Minnie Simons to Moe L. Ziegler.

Married.

RIBAKOVE—KATZ.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, 1915, Ray Katz to Samuel Ribakove. Rev. Nathan Abramson officiated.

SADLER—BURDICK.—On Feb. 20, 1915, at New York City, Effie Burdick of West Newton, Mass., and David William Sadler of Tompkinsville, N. Y.

GOLDBERG—REGENSBURG.—Feb. 19, Pauline Regensburg to Herman Goldberg.

LEVY—ALEXANDER.—Feb. 14, Ruth C. Alexander to Arion L. Levy.

RUBIN—GUNNER.—Feb. 19, Bessie Gunner to Abraham Rubin.

WERTHEIMER—BRANDENBURG.—Feb. 21, Gertrude Brandenburg to Jacob B. Wertheimer.

WESTRUP—HAYWOOD.—Feb. 18, Marguerite Haywood to Constantine Westrup.

Newark.

BURNETT — CLARK.—Feb. 16, Elizabeth Clark to Joseph Burnett.

Died.

APPLETON.—Isidor Appleton, son of the late Louis and Mary Appleton, on Sunday, Feb. 21. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 307 Belmont St., between Topping and Mount Hope Avs., Bronx.

ATWATER.—Suddenly at Pinehurst, N. C., Feb. 20, 1915, Helen Guion Downes, widow of the late Charles E. Atwater. Services at her late residence, 321 Whitney Av., New Haven, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

BALLARD.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, 1915, Frederick E. Ballard, in his 61st year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of The Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BRYCE.—On Friday, at Pittsfield, Mass., Clara, widow of William Bryce and daughter of the late Thomas Tileston. Funeral services from her late residence, 20 West 54th St., New York, Tuesday morning, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock.

COLBORN.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, 1915, Edward A. Colborn, in his 78th year. Funeral at his late residence, 680 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Wednesday morning.

CORT.—Suddenly, in Washington, D. C., at the residence of her brother-in-law, William H. Baldwin, Ella W., daughter of the late Nicholas L. and Amanda H. Cort. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Franklin H. Ryder, 449 West End Av., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M.

CORY.—At her residence, Hotel Gerard, 123 West 44th St., Sunday, Feb. 21, 1915, Sarah Morris Cory, daughter of the late Alfred and Elizabeth M. Roe. Funeral services at 10:30 Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, at Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 West 46th St.

DALZELL.—On Feb. 21, at his residence, 149 West 12th St., New York City, Robert Howell Dalzell, in his 52d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIMELOW.—James A., suddenly. Funeral services Monday, 8 P. M., at his home, 1,548 Townsend Av., Bronx.

DONNELLY.—At 954 5th Av., on Saturday morning, Feb. 20, 1915, Joanna Donnelly, sister of the late Rev. Father Eugene Ryan, C. P., and for many years a valued member of the household of the late Samuel W. Bridgham. Funeral, requiem mass Monday morning, 10 o'clock, from Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St.

FOWLER.—Feb. 21, 1915, Grace B., wife of J. Albert Fowler. Funeral services at former home, 154 Montgomery St., Newburg, N. Y., Wednesday, 2 P. M.

FRANKEL.—Suddenly, Feb. 20, Sol Frankel, beloved husband of Fannie Frankel, father of Mrs. Ben Rosenschein, Herbert, and Bert. Mr. Frankel was a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 71, I. O. F. S. of I. Funeral Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.

FRANKEL.—National Lodge No. 209, F. and A. M., the brothers of National Lodge are requested to attend an emergent communication, also Masonic services, of our beloved and esteemed brother, Sol Frankel, at his late residence, 251 West 92d St., corner Broadway, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10:30 A. M. sharp. Fraternally yours,
ABRAHAM FELT, Master.
RAPH. ROSENBERGER, Secretary.

FULLER.—The Union Society of the Civil War, Office of the Secretary General, 507 West End Av., New York City.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Hon. Frank Fuller, War Governor of Utah Territory, a Vice President General of this society, who died in the City of New York on Feb. 19, 1915.
EDWARD C. SMITH, President General.
HENRY H. ANDREW, Secretary General.

HANKINS.—William Lott, on Saturday, Feb. 20, aged 83 years. Funeral Monday at the residence of his son-in-law, Elmer E. Dey, 425 Hancock St., Brooklyn, at 8 P. M. Interment at Princeton, N. J.

HAZELTON.—Feb. 21, Abraham N. Hazelton, aged 84 years. Funeral services chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Wednesday, 1 o'clock.

HUTCHINS.—At St. Luke's Hospital, 20th day of Feb., 1915, Rev. John Hutchins, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Litchfield, Conn. Funeral services Tuesday, Feb. 23, in the Church, Litchfield, Conn., on arrival of train leaving New York 8:51 A. M.

HYMAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 19, Julia, widow of Henry W. Hyman.

KNOX.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 21, 1915, James Eckfeldt Knox, infant son of Eleanor Eckfeldt and James E. Knox. Interment Johnstown, N. Y.

LONG.—Caroline Neill, widow of Rev. Robert Long, in New York, Sunday, Feb. 21, 1915. Funeral Wednesday, 108 Beach St., Morris Park, L. I. Interment in Phila.

MARTIN.—On Feb. 21, 1915, Winfred Robert Martin, Ph. D., LL. D., for many years a professor in Trinity College, Hartford, and at the time of his death the Librarian of the Hispanic Society of America. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTIN.—At his Summer residence, Brooks Vale, Conn., Feb. 21, Joseph H. Martin of Grand Rapids, Mich., in the 85th year of his age. Funeral service and interment in Grand Rapids.

MAY.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 21, Henry May, beloved husband of Henrietta May, in his 88th year. Funeral services at Linden Hill Cemetery, Tuesday morning, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock.

MAY.—King Solomon's Lodge, 279, F. & A. M.—Brethren: In sincere sorrow we announce to you that our beloved brother, Henry May, has been called from his earthly labors in his 88th year of life. Funeral will take place on Tuesday, 23d, in Linden Hill Cemetery, at 11 A. M.
ERNST WOLF, Master.
OTTO OCHS, Secretary.

MEYER.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, 1915, Rebecca, wife of the late Asher T. Meyer, in her 74th year. Funeral on Monday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M., from 270 Riverside Drive.

MORRISON.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, of pneumonia, William Griffith Morrison, in his 74th year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, 167 West 91st St., Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock. Interment private, St. John, N. B. Canada papers please copy.

NEWELL.—Mary Overing Sinclair Newell, widow of the late John Stark Newell, Commander, U. S. N., suddenly, on Feb. 18. Funeral services at Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., New York, on Monday, Feb. 22, at 11 A. M. Interment at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.

PENNEY.—On Feb. 21, 1915, Charles L. Penney, aged 33 years. Funeral private, today at 10 o'clock.

POMROY.—On Feb. 19, 1915, at her residence, 449 Park Av., Mary Edna, wife of the late William H. Pomroy and daughter of the late E. G. Faile. Funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Monday, Feb. 22, at 10:30 A. M.

ROSENBLATT.—Helene, wife of Sig. H. Rosenblatt, suddenly, Feb. 20, aged 59 years. Funeral from her late residence, Cedarhurst, L. I., Tuesday, 9:45 A. M. Services at Salem Fields, Cypress Hills Cemetery, 11 A. M.

ROSS.—On Friday, Feb. 19, George, son of Catherine A. and the late Robert J. Ross. Funeral services at his late home, 530 West 149th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

SHAW.—At Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 19, 1915, Imogen Rettlier, wife of William Merril Shaw, and daughter of the late George F. Rettlier of Philadelphia. Funeral private. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

SMITH.—At Armonk, N. Y., Feb. 21, Ann Cullen, widow of William Smith, in her 95th year. Mass of requiem at Holy Innocence Church, Pleasantville, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M. Interment All Souls' Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Feb. 19, 1915, William H., beloved husband of Emily V. Smith. Funeral services at his late residence, 202 West 86th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 11 A. M. Interment at Norwalk, Conn.

SMITH.—On Feb. 20, 1915, suddenly, Thomas Albro Smith, beloved husband of Agnes S. Browne. Funeral service at his late residence, 610 West 191st St., Monday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

ST. JOHN.—On Thursday, Feb. 18, 1915, Abby Augusta St. John, daughter of the late Samuel R. and Bessie B. St. John. Funeral from her late residence, 350 West 85th St., New York City, Monday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

TATHAM.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, 1915, at his residence, 110 East 64th St., this city, Benjamin Tatham, son of the late Charles B. Tatham. Funeral private. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

VAN STEENBERGH.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Feb. 21, Mary Ann, wife of the late John A. Van Steenbergh, in her 84th year. Funeral services Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

WALLER.—Sunday, Feb. 21, Robert Waller, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 16 West 53d St., at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WELLS.—On Feb. 21, 1915, in her 77th year, Marianna Provoost, daughter of the late George and Mary Haviland Provoost and widow of Jacob Wells. Funeral service at her late residence, Home Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Union Cemetery, Rye, N. Y. Buffalo papers please copy.

WIGHT.—Suddenly, on Feb. 19, at Jersey City, Frederic Elden, husband of Lillie Jane Wight, (nee Howell,) in his 68th year. Funeral service Monday, Feb. 22, 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, 30 Williams Av., Jersey City. Interment at convenience of family.

WILSON.—At Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 20, Harriet Strong, wife of James Wilson. Funeral from her late residence, 32 Elizabeth Street, Pittsfield, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 2 P. M.

ANDRYKOWSKE.—Bruno, 515 East 162d St., Feb. 19.

BERRY.—Evelyn F., 8 West Burnside Av., Bronx, Feb. 19. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BRADY.—Elizabeth T., 343 East 195th St., Feb. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BROCKHOFF.—Alice, 13 Stewart St., Feb. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BRUTON.—Simon, 1,116 Longwood Av., Bronx, Feb. 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BRY.—Anna, 170 West 107th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

BURKE.—Helen V., 411 West 51st St., Feb. 20, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

CAMBEIS.—Mary A., 1,950 Marmion Av., Bronx, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CARROLL.—George, 159 West 16th St., Feb. 20.

CHOPLAIN.—Alfred, 123 West 33d St., Feb. 19, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CULLEN.—John J., 641 West 185th St., Feb. 20, aged 49. Funeral today.

DAHLMAN.—Gertrude, 220 East 69th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

DENIG-RUDERSHAUSEN.—Catherine, 1,770 Topping Av., Bronx, Feb. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DOLAN.—Annie, 2,674 Briggs Av., Bronx, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

EGAN.—Elizabeth, 521 East 16th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ENGEL.—Frances, 2,064 3d Av., Feb. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FALLON.—Henry E., 129 East 29th St., Feb. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GEISELMANN.—Jacob, 515 East 82d St., Feb. 20, aged 40. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GREEN.—Mary, 302 West 54th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today.

GRODEN.—Peter, 240 West 136th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

GROUHL.—Nina, 233 East 4th St., Feb. 19.

JONES.—John A., 40 West 114th St., Feb. 20, aged 40. Funeral today.

KAISER.—Charles, Feb. 20, aged 20. Funeral 171 8th Av., today, 11 A. M.

KENNELLY.—William, 325 West 44th St., Feb. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KLUMPP.—Gustav, 219 East 84th St., Feb. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—Thomas C., 1,725 Sedgwick Av., Feb. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PATESCA.—Ellen J., 765 Trinity Av., Bronx, Feb. 19.

SCHAD.—Clara, 367 East 155th St., Feb. 19.

SCONONE.—Evelyn, 348 East 49th St., Feb. 19.

STOCK.—Michael, Feb. 20. Funeral 1,267 Lexington Av., today, 9:30 A. M.

TAYLOR.—Catharine, 952 Anderson Av., Feb. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ZACH.—Elizabeth, 947 Westchester Av., Bronx, Feb. 19, aged 78. Funeral today, 7:15 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BENDER.—John G. F., 212 Van Sicklen St., Feb. 19, aged 66.

BOWMAN.—William S., Fort Hamilton, Feb. 19, aged 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CACACE.—Raphael, 235 48th St., Feb. 19. Funeral today.

COHEN.—Isaac, 655 Myrtle Av., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CONWAY.—Catherine M., 1,195 Rogers Av., Feb. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DAY.—John, 142 Warren St., Feb. 20, aged 64. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUGAN.—William, 407 90th St., Feb. 20.

FINN.—Thomas J., 405 14th St., Feb. 19, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HART.—Louisa E., 782 53d St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HESS.—Peter, 574 Glenmore Av., Feb. 20, aged 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HILGER.—Barbara, 5,523 Fort Hamilton Av., Feb. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McALEER.—Henry, 420 Melrose St., Feb. 20, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Grace V., 478 Quincy St., Feb. 20. Funeral service tomorrow.

MACHLACHLAN.—Emma J., 256 45th St., Feb. 19.

MORIARTY.—Annie, 197 Flatbush Av., Feb. 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SHNELKE.—Mary, 69 South 5th St., Feb. 20.

WALSH.—Matthew, 685 Lafayette Av., Feb. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ANTHONY.—Mark, 179 Washington St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

BAMFORD.—Tryhena H., 71 South 13th St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow.

CARLE.—George H., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 15.

CLARK.—Mamie, 352 South Orange Av., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COLLINS.—Hannah M., 1,220 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DENNIS.—Emma L., 76 Burnett St., Newark, Feb. 19. Funeral today.

EHEHALT.—Wilhelmina, 50 Dey St., Jersey City, Feb. 19, aged 45.

HEABY.—Rose J., 3,413 Boulevard, Jersey City, Feb. 20, aged 18 months. Funeral today.

LEAHEY.—Timothy, 488 Bergen St., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 45. Funeral tomorrow.

NILSEN.—Julius, 834 Hudson St., Hoboken, Feb. 20, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—Margaret, 44 3d St., Newark, Feb. 19. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

REEVE.—Hettie A., Newark, Feb. 20, aged 36. Funeral private.

Long Island.

BROOKS.—Ethel, Woodhaven, Feb. 19.

BRUNNER.—Margaret, Woodhaven, Feb. 19, aged 69.

COSTELLO.—John, Astoria, Feb. 19.

GABRIEL.—Stella, Far Rockaway, Feb. 19, aged 9.

HELD.—Lena, Ridgewood, Feb. 19, aged 31.

LAWRENCE.—Hermine, Morris Park, Feb. 20, aged 47. Funeral private.

MAXWELL.—John, 117 Hunter Av., Long Island City, Feb. 19, aged 42.

MURPHY.—William, Hempstead, Feb. 20, aged 66.

NEWMAN.—William L., Bayside, Feb. 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

PRUSE.—Joseph K., Corona, Feb. 19, aged 41.

QUINN.—Joseph, Woodhaven, Feb. 19, aged 42.

ROBELEIN.—George, Jamaica, Feb. 19, aged 27.

SEBOLD.—Andrew J., College Point, Feb. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STOLBA.—Emanuel F., 504 Boulevard, Long Island City, Feb. 19, aged 35.

Westchester County.

JACKSON.—Amy L., Yonkers, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

SMITH.—Robert S., Ossining, Feb. 19, aged 82. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

THEISS.—George J., White Plains, Feb. 19, aged 54. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

CLAUSEN.—William F., in loving memory of, died Feb. 22, 1914.

MATHERS.—Ever loving remembrance of dear Alice Mathers, Feb. 22, 1905.

ADAMS.—William D., in memory of; died Feb. 22, 1913.

BARANSKI.—William G., in memory of; died Feb. 29, 1910.

CLARKEN.—Patrick, mass, St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8:30 A. M.

COHEN.—Rosa, in memory of; died Feb. 22, 1905.

CONEYS.—Patrick H., in memory of; died Feb. 22, 1914.

CULHANE.—Maria J., mass, St. Teresa's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

DICKINSON.—Mary L., mass, Sacred Heart Church, West Brighton, S. I., Feb. 24, 8 A. M.

DUSCHNES.—Philip and Rosa, unveiling monument, Linden Hill Cemetery, Feb. 28, 2:30 P. M.

GLENNON.—Ellen, mass, St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

GOLDMAN.—Annie M., in memory of; died Feb. 29, 1894.

HARLIN.—Eliza H., in memory of; died Feb. 22, 1913.

HARNUM.—Caroline, in memory of; died Feb. 22, 1905.

HATTERSLEY.—William F., mass, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

JOSEPHS.—Emanuel and Ray, unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, Feb. 28, 2:30 P. M.

McCANN.—Susan, mass, St. Columba's Church, Feb. 25.

McGAHAN.—James D., mass, St. Joseph's Church, Feb. 25, 9 A. M.

McGOVERN.—Lillie, mass, Blessed Sacrament Church, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MURPHY.—Jennie M., in memory of; died Feb. 24, 1906.

O'LEARY.—John J., in memory of; died Feb. 22, 1911.

O'MEARA.—Cecile A., mass, Holy Rosary Church, today, 8 A. M.

SHERIDAN.—Eliza, mass, St. Bernard's Church, today, 9 A. M.

SINNOTT.—Thomas, mass, St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

TURNER.—George H., mass, All Saints' Church, today, 9 A. M.

CARD OF THANKS.

BLUMENKROHN.—Mrs. Ida Blumenkrohn and family thank relatives and friends for the sympathy extended during their bereavement.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The conflict of influences affecting the business and national affairs of a great neutral nation in a time of widespread warfare were well illustrated by last week's events. At a time when our trade with foreign nations, including those at war, had grown to such large proportions that there had resulted a record-breaking balance in our favor our securities markets, which had previously been stimulated by the great strengthening of our financial position, were brought under the influence of the spirit of caution engendered by the adoption on the part of one of the belligerents of a new form of warfare at sea. Germany's note in reply to our protest against her proclamation of a war zone around Great Britain was recieved last week, and while its amicable tone put away any thought that our protest would be rejected out of hand, which was at no time probable, the substance of the note did not remove the grounds for concern which had been caused by the original announcement of the war zone plan. As a result the financial community adhered to its attitude of caution even after Germany's note was received.

Many do not believe that Germany can, as a matter of fact, go very far with the programme which she has mapped out, but that belief hardly served to remove concern for the reason that the possible difficulties foreseen are of a twofold sort. In order to interfere seriously with British trade and with our own trade with Great Britain, more will be necessary than the spasmodic success of submarines in sinking British merchantmen. But the war zone problem holds out the possibility of danger to neutral as well as to belligerent ships, and therein lies the graver of the possibilities so far as this country is concerned. In no quarter of the financial community was it believed that Germany will be careless in dealing with neutral ships, but the possibility of complications through even unintentional attacks on American ships in the war zone is clearly recognized. Therein, essentially, lay the reason for the caution with which the financial community moved last week and which found its tangible reflection in the fact that the general level of prices showed a net decline each day of the week, and on Saturday touched a new low point for the year to date. This movement of the market, so far as it resulted from the withholding of purchases by important interests, did not reflect actual fear of untoward events, but a conservative desire to guard against such possibilities. The decline in prices last week reflected the soberness with which the facts of a happily very unusual situation are being regarded, and that in itself is a source of strength rather than of weakness.

Had it not been for the controlling influence of the war situation by which the market was governed to a much larger extent than during any previous week since the resumption of trading on the Stock Exchange there would have been opportunity last week for further constructive work in the stock market. The news from Washington that the President had given up the idea of calling a special session of Congress and the indicated failure of the Ship Purchase bill were both received with satisfaction. The financial community will greatly welcome freedom from further legislative proposals affecting business, particularly proposals conceived in the spirit of the Ship Purchase bill. Discussion of that measure was abandoned last week in favor of putting through the necessary supply bills before the close of the present Congress on March 4. Several days have been reserved at the end of the session for further work on the Ship Purchase bill, but it is very generally believed that the fate of the bill has been sealed.

That favorable phase of the situation was importantly supplemented by the further evidence which the week brought to hand of the commanding position which we are maintaining in our foreign trade. In December we had an excess of exports of $130,900,000, in January this amounted to $145,500,000, and during the first two weeks of February the excess of exports over imports on only partial returns amounted to more than $67,000,000. Still later figures indicate continuance of this same forward tendency, for last week's cotton exports greatly exceeded the shipments of the corresponding days last year, and the grain shipments were second only to the record exports of the first week of January. To some extent, of course, this excess of exports is offset by the invisible debit items in our transactions with other countries, but these are abnormally small under existing conditions, and by far the larger part of our credit trade balance on the traffic in merchandise is a net balance in favor of this country.

The effect of this situation was shown with remarkable clearness in last week's foreign exchange market, where the rates declined to record low figures. That the significance of this movement was clearly recognized is shown by last week's discussion of the probable establishment here of a credit for at least $100,000,000 for Great Britain, out of which payments could be made for goods purchased in this market. The prospect of such a credit being created was largely responsible for a sharp upturn in demand sterling, which recovered from $4.79 to $4.82¾. Later it reacted nearly 2 cents, and it seemed clear that the forces which had brought about the decline in exchange were not of merely temporary application. The fact of the matter is that so long as Europe continues to buy here in anything like the quantity in which she is now buying the exchanges will remain greatly in our favor. Under those conditions we can afford, and, indeed, may largely profit by the grant of credits to be used in the purchase of goods in this country. German exchange has declined far below the level to which sterling exchange has gone, and, as has been well recognized, that has put a premium on the selling of American securities by Germany. Germany has, in fact, been steadily disposing of American stocks and bonds in this market. A further decline in sterling would put a premium on the sale of American securities by England also and a collateral advantage of granting credits here would be to lessen the extent of the liquidation of our stocks and bonds now held abroad. There has already been some selling apart from Germany's, but it has been small compared with the liquidation which in all probability would occur were exchanges depressed very much further. At the same time even the establishment of a premium on the liquidation of American securities through the decline in exchange rates here would not entirely offset the fact that European holders of American stocks and bonds recognize that these are much further removed than their own securities from the dangers inherent in the European war.

The war increases the need of selling securities, but on the other hand it increases the value of our securities in the eyes of European investors. The latter influence may be counted upon to lessen the effect of the former. At the same time it is well to bear in mind the likelihood of more extensive liquidation of American securities from abroad, or at least of the likelihood of large applications for credit here which will come to the same thing so far as the supply of capital in this market is concerned. At the same time there is distinct reassurance in the fact that such liquidation would not lessen the intrinsic value of our stocks and bonds, but on the contrary might easily add to that value for the reason that if securities are sold here in any quantity the proceeds would be used for the purchase of the supplies which Europe is buying in such great quantity, and which it will no doubt continue to buy at least so long as the war lasts. If Germany could stop trade with the Allies to the extent to which the Allies have stopped trade with Germany a very different complexion would be put upon the immediate position of our foreign trade, but there is no present prospect of such a change coming about.

LONDON STOCKS STEADY.

Adjustment of Exchange with New York Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A quiet week in stock trading ends with the market steady. Idleness in the city is due to dreary war news and the fact that minimum stock prices were not reduced. There is a fair investment demand for the highest class securities, and it is hoped that this demand will increase with the distribution of railroad dividends.

The weakness of sterling exchange in New York made discount rates firmer. London believes that the British Government can adjust exchange by arranging credits in New York if necessary. It is hoped that there will be a recovery in sterling exchange, owing to the growing feeling here that London should not renew maturing foreign short-term issues. The Government's policy of drastic economies in non-military matters, in addition to the restricting of loans to foreigners, has the city's support, and is clearly shown by reduction in State-controlled capital expenditures and the Treasury prohibition of dealings here in the new issue of New York Central convertible bonds. The prohibition seems premature if the issue is not to be authorized until April 20.

It is expected that there will soon be concerted action by big lenders to raise the artificially low money rates now prevailing here. Last week's Russian Treasury bill issue was oversubscribed. French Treasury bonds are being privately offered here. Of £30,000,000 of British Treasury bills maturing before March, £20,000,000 are to be renewed with currency notes. The gold reserve is now 70 per cent. of the amount of currency notes outstanding.

Unemployed members of trades-unions number 19,000, against 26,000 a year ago. There are dealings every day in G man 3s, the buying being ascribed to New York. The Grand Trunk's failure to pay the full dividend on the guaranteed preferred stock had a depressing effect on things Canadian.

DULL WEEK IN PARIS.

French Cabinet to be Urged to Protect Foreign Investments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The market was dull and, uninteresting throughout the week, the only features being a decline of two points in rentes and the downward movement of Turkish and Italian securities. Bank stocks were weak. Rio Tintos were unchanged.

The British Treasury's veto of London participation in the New York Central issue pleases French financiers, who have always opposed the migration of capital. A powerful Parliamentary deputation will again approach the French Cabinet concerning protection of French capital abroad.

Official Agents de Changes are privately comparing the situation of their clients preparatory to suggesting a scheme for liquidation which appears necessary, even if at nominal prices. Bankers' associations are studying a scheme to enforce payment of bills overdue, splitting payment into four monthly installments. Dollar and sterling exchanges rose fitfully.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Feb. 20, 1915.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	225,515	340,389	429,332
Tuesday	180,285	231,833	408,390
Wednesday	189,785	440,047	455,370
Thursday	187,260	203,523	221,763
Friday	150,574	158,361	250,465
Saturday	127,270	118,964	.....
Total week.	1,040,684	1,493,419	1,765,320
Year to date.	8,586,621	15,045,025	13,440,855

BONDS. (Par Value.)

Monday	$2,104,000	$2,825,500	$2,515,500
Tuesday	2,854,500	2,959,000	2,646,500
Wednesday	2,171,000	3,850,000	2,293,000
Thursday	2,009,500	2,781,500	1,989,500
Friday	1,869,500	2,880,500	2,035,000
Saturday	1,205,000	1,902,500	.....
Total week.	$12,213,500	$17,199,000	$11,484,500
Year to date.	90,290,500	146,125,500	90,857,000

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 20, '15.	Feb. 21, '14.	Decr'e.
R. R. & mis.	1,040,684	1,489,854	449,170
Banks	.....	65	65
Mining	.....	3,500	3,500

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$11,786,500	$16,291,000	$4,504,500
Government	195,000	86,500	*108,500
State	46,000	603,000	557,000
City	186,000	218,500	32,500
Total	$12,213,500	$17,199,000	$4,985,500

*Increase.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Feb. 20, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$12,213,500	$90,290,500
Same period last year	17,199,000	146,125,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.37	82.78	83.97	81.51
Same period last year	89.24	89.03	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Exp. 4s	72½	71	71	3
Allegheny & West. 4s	94½	94½	94½	5
Albany & Susq. 3½s	84½	84	84	15
Alaska G. M. cv. deb. 6s, f. p.	119½	119½	119½	24½
Alaska G. M. cv. deb. 6s, 1st pd	119½	119	119	3
Am. Ag. Chemical 5s	101¾	101	101¼	7
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94	93½	93½	27
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	38
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102¼	102¼	102¾	12
Am. Ice Securities 6s	85	83	83	7
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	104½	104¾	104¾	230½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99½	98	98	143½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89	88¾	88¾	45
Am. Writing P. 5s	61½	59	61¼	10
Armour 4½s	91½	90¾	91	28
Ann Arbor 4s	64	64	64	5
A., T. & S. F. gn. 4s	92¾	91½	91½	70
A., T. & S. F. aj. 4s	84	84	84	3
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	85½	84	84¼	31
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	94¼	93¾	93½	5
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	94½	93¼	93¼	50
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	41
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	92¾	92	92	27
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	86¼	86	86	31
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	92½	91½	91½	51
B. & O. gold 4s	89½	89	89½	30
B. & O. gold 4s, reg	88½	88	88½	10
B. & O. cv. 4½s	80¾	84¾	84¾	214
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. 4s	82	80¾	80¾	18
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s	88	88	88	1
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	80¼	88¾	88¾	10
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	99¾	99¾	44
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	88½	88½	88¾	12
B. R. T. gold 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	5
B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	82¾	82¼	82¼	6
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100	99¼	99¼	126
B. Union Elev. 5s	101½	101	101	13
Bruns. & Western 4s	93½	93½	93½	12
B., R. & P. con. 4½s	101¾	101¼	101¼	7
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	99	99	99	1
Bush T. Bldgs. 5s	86½	86	86½	11
Cal. Gas & El. 5s	92½	92¼	92¼	10
Can. Co. c. 5s, S. A.	103½	103¼	103¼	3
Carolina, Cent. 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Cent. of Ga. c. 5s	101¼	101	101	3
Central Leather 5s	99	98½	98½	122
Central of N. J. 5s	114¾	114½	114½	32
Central Pac. gtd. 3½s	89	88¾	88¾	30
Central Pac. 1st 4s	87¼	86¾	86¾	306½
Central Vermont 4s	68	68	68	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	104	103¾	103¾	8
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	73½	73	73½	10
Chic. & Alton 3½s	40¾	40¾	40¾	1
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	96	94½	95¼	245
Chi., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94½	94½	94½	7
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91	90½	90½	7
C., B. & Q. Iowa Div. 5s	102¼	102½	102½	4
C., B. & Q. Iowa Div. 4s	98½	98½	98½	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	97	96¾	96¾	38
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	61¼	61	61	10
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70¾	70	70	23
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	108	108	108	3
Chi., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89½	89	89	72
Chi., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	96¾ / 96		96¼	150½
Chi., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, w. i.	100¾	100¾	100¾	1,162
Chi., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Ser. A	91	91	91	2
Chi., M. & St. P. 4s, 1034	89	88¼	88½	15
Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	6
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	61
C., M. & P. S. 4s	90	89½	89½	4
Chi. & N. W. g. 4½s	79½	79	79½	5
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s, ctfs	100¾	100¼	100¼	24
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	92½	92¼	92¼	4
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s	109	109	109	1
C. & N. W., St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	105	105	105	5
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	101½	101½	101½	2
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s, 1929	103½	103½	103½	2
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	102	102	102	1
Chi. Railway 5s	96½	96½	96½	6
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102½	102¼	102¼	7
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67½	63¼	65½	43
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	56½	55½	55½	15
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	83	83	83	62
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	23	22	22½	62
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, c. t. r.	24	22½	22½	136
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	109½	108¾	109¼	9
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	79	78	78	9
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	70	70	70	3
C., L. & W. 1st 5s	104	104	104	2
Cleve., C. C. & St. L. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	3
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	87	87	87	1
Col. Industrial 5s	72½	72½	72½	3
Col. & South. 1st 4s	89¾	87½	87¾	20
Col. & South. r. 4½s	83	83	83	2
Con. Gas deb. 6s, full p.	118¾	112½	112¾	257
Con. Gas deb. 6s, 1st ins. pd.	112	112	112	2
Con. Gas, Chi. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	3
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, '31	96	96	96	1
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, '34	93½	93½	93½	5
Cumberland Tel. 5s	97½	97¼	97¼	17
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	95	95	95	3
Del. & Hud. deb. 4s, '16	99¾	99½	99¾	22
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	95¾	95	95	21
Del. & Hud. Illen equip. 4½s	100	100	100	2
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	46	46½	46½	13
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	77	75¼	75¼	14
Des M. & Ft. D. 4s	60	60	60	1
Detroit Edison 5s	103	102½	102¼	11
Detroit United 4½s	68	68	68	8
Distillers Securities 5s	54	52¾	53½	32
Du Pont Powder 4½s	87¾	87½	87½	26
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	104½	104¼	104¼	1
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	61¾	61	61	33
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	64	64	64	16
Erie gen. 4s	67¾	67	67	8
Erie-Penn. col. 4s	87½	87½	87½	15
Erie con. 4s	82	81½	81½	6
Evns. & T. H. con. 6s	97	97	97	5
Flint & P. M. con. 5s	68	68	68	1
Fla. East Coast 4½s	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	108¼	106¼	103¼	1½
General Motors 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	43
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st 5s	102	101	101	15
Granby Con. cv. 6s	98	98	98	2
Gt. North'n ref. 4½s	99	97½	98	23
Green Bay & W. deb. B	11	10¾	10¾	37
Hocking Valley 4½s	95	94½	94½	4
Houston Belt & T. 5s	93½	93½	93½	2
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103½	103	103	6
Hudson & M. adj. inc. 5s	28	27½	27½	13
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	86¼	85¾	86¼	2
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	85¾	85½	85½	16
I. C., C. St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	11
Ill. Central ref. 4s	87	86½	86½	13
Ill. Cent., L. Div. 3½s	77	77	77	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	85	84¾	84¾	7
Indiana Steel 5s	99½	99	99½	19
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	100¾	99¾	99¾	33½
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919	98½	97¾	97¾	21½
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76	74½	74½	135
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97¾	97¾	58
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	35½	33¾	34	116
Int. Mer. M. 4½s, t. r.	33½	33½	33½	3
Int. Navigation 5s	36	36	36	3
Inter. Paper 6s	100¾	100¼	100¼	2
Iowa Cen. ref. 4s	60	53½	56	201
Kanaw. & M. 1st 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
Kanaw. & M. 2d 5s	95½	95½	95½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110	109¾	110	8
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	72½	71	71	20
Kan. C. Sou. 5s	68	67¾	67½	2
Kan. C. Sou. 5s	91	91	91	2
Kent. Cent. 4s	87¾	86	86	3
Keo. & D. Mo. 1st 5s	83	83	83	1
K. Co. E. L. & P. 5s	103¾	103½	103¾	9
K. C. E. L. & P. c. 6s '25	115	115	115	5
Lack. St. 5s, 1923	90	90	90	11
Lack. St. 5s, 1915	100	100	100	1
Lack. St. 5s, 1950	70¼	70¼	70¼	14
Laclede G. 1st 5s	101	101	101	1
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91½	91	91	9
Lake Sh. 4s, 1931	91	89¾	89¾	46
Lake Sh. 3½s	83¼	83	83	3
Le. V. of P. con. 4s	87	87	87	1
L. C. & N. con. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
Lig. & Myers 7s	123¾	122½	123	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	100½	100	100	58
Lig. & Myers 5s, reg	101	99¼	99¼	1
Long Isl. con 5s	104	104	104	2
Lorillard 7s	123½	123½	123½	4
Lorillard 5s	100¾	100	100	18
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	88½	88½	88½	2
L. & N., N. O. & M. 2d 6s	108	108	108	1
L. & N., St. L. D. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '63	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
Lo. & Nash. gen. 6s	115	115	115	1
L. & Nash. unfied 4s	93¾	92¾	92¾	3
Man. Con. 4s	90	90	90	5
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex	90	90	90	1
Mexican Pet. cv. 6s, Series A	100½	100	100	2
Mexican Pet. cv. 6s, Series C	90¾	90¾	90¾	10
Michigan Cent. 3½s	81	81	81	3
Mil. El. L. & Ry. ref. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	3
Mil., Sparta & N. W. 4s	92	91	92	18
M. & St. L. 1st 4s	58	58	57	88
M. & St. L. con. 5s	91	91	91	7
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	79½	78	79½	21
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	60	60	60	4
M., K. & T. e. f. 4½s	71	70¾	71	15
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	53½	52¼	52½	1
M., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	60¼	60¼	60¼	1
Mo. Pacific 4s	46	45	45	19
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	94	93½	93½	27
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	89½	88½	88½	4
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100½	100¼	100¼	11
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	44	43¾	43¾	14
Montana Power 5s, Series A	92½	91¼	92	73
Mont. Tram. ref. 5s	94¼	94¼	94½	2
Morris & Co. 1st 4½s	85½	85	84½	25
Nash., C. & St. L. 4s	106½	106½	106½	3
National Tube 5s	98¼	98	98	17
N. Y., Brook. & M. Beach 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	2
N. O. Ry. & L. 4½s	78	78	78	4
N. Y. Central deb. 6s, w. i	101½	101½	101¼	395½
N. Y. Central deb. 4s, '34	86¼	86	86¼	5
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	80	79½	79¾	20
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, registered	75½	75½	75½	1
N. Y. Cent. Lake Shore col. 3½s	73¾	73¾	73¾	4
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	83½	83¼	83¼	2
N. Y. Connect. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	12
N. Y. & E. 2d ex. 5s	101¼	101¼	101½	5
N. Y. & E. 3d ex. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
N. Y. & E. 4th ex. 5s	101¼	101½	101½	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103	103	103	25
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84½	83¼	83¼	7
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	105	103	103	12
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 3½s, '54	63	63	63	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. 4s, '55	71	71	71	1
N. Y. & N. J. ref. 4s	81	80	80	7
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	72¾	71½	71½	18
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	54¾	53½	53½	120
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	95	94¾	94¾	32½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	68½	67½	67½	3
Niagara L. & O. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	3
Norf. & West. con. 4s	93	92	92	12½
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	102	101	101	22
Norf. & W. 10-25-yr. cv. 4s	98¾	98¼	98¼	2
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	88¾	87¾	87¾	10
Northern Pacific 4s	90¾	89½	90	370
Northern Pacific 3s	64	62¾	62¾	112½
Northern Pac. 3s, reg	61½	61½	61½	3
Ont. Power s. f. 5s	95½	95¼	95¼	3
Oregon & Cal. 1st 5s	100½	100¼	100¼	32
Oregon Short Line 5s	100¾	100¼	100¾	2
Oregon Short Line 4s	108½	108½	108¾	12
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s	91½	91	91	38
Ore.-W. R. & N. 1st ref. 4s	138	135	142	8
Oswego & Rome 2d 5s	100½	100¼	100½	5
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	89¾	86¾	86¾	4
Pac. Coast 1st 5s	98	98	98	3
Pac. P. & L. ref. 5s	91	88¾	91	5
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97½	97¼	97¼	27
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	97½	97½	97½	36
Penn. 4s, 1943	97½	97½	97¼	1
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100½	100	100	78½
Penn. con. 4½s, w. i.	104½	103¾	103¾	1753
P. Ga. of Chi. ref. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Phil. Co. con. 5s, '19	95	95	95	2
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4½s, Series B	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4s, Series D	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
Portland Ry. 5s	99½	99½	99½	5
Public Service 5s	88	88	88	2
Ray Con. C. cv. 6s	106½	105	105	18
Reading gen. 4s	93¾	91¾	92	36
Reading gen. 4s, reg	93	90½	90½	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	93¾	93¼	93¾	43
Rio G. & W. 1st 4s	71¾	71	71¾	8
Rome, W. & O. 5s	103	102½	103	2
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	99¾	98	98	10
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	69	69	69	1
St. L., I. M. & S. u. & ref. 4s	67	67	67	4
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	100	100	100	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 6s	108	107¾	108	12
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	36	35	35	11
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta	62	62	62	78
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	78¼	77	77	2
St. L. S. W. gen. 4s	58	58	58	1
St. P. & N. P. 6s	111½	110	110	6
Sea. Air L. adj. 5s	66½	62	62	62
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97¾	97¾	97½	9
S. C. & Ga. 1st 5s	100	100	100	2
South. Pac. col. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	58
South. Pac. cv. 4s	81¾	80¾	80¾	212
South. Pac. ref. 4s	86¼	85	85	196
South. Pacific cv. 5s	97¾	96½	96¾	187½
South. Railway 5s	99	79½	79½	30
South. Railway s. 4s	87	85½	85½	59
Standard Milling 5s	88½	88½	88½	1
Stan. C. & E. 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	1
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	5
Texas Co. cv. 6s	99¾	98¼	98¼	54
Third Ave. ref. 4s	82¾	81¾	81¼	28
Third Ave. adj. 5s	79¾	79¼	79¼	38
Tri-City 5s	97½	97¼	97¼	2
Union El. L. & P. 5s, '32	100	100	100	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	95¼	94¾	95¼	54½
Union Pacific cv. 4s	89¾	89¼	89¼	97
Un. Pac. ref

EXTENDING SALE OF CHEAP GOODS

Department Stores Now Taking Up the Wares of the 5, 10, and 25 Cent Shops.

The tremendous business that is now being done annually by the chain stores selling five and ten cent merchandise, the rapid growth of the independent stores engaged in a similar business, and the increasing number of so-called twenty-five-cent department stores are causing retail dry goods merchants throughout the country, both large and small, to give more attention to this class of goods than has been their rule in the past.

That the establishment of a five, ten, and twenty-five cent department, under proper management, in almost any retail dry goods store would be a profitable venture is not doubted by men who are close to the business and who knew cheap goods and the profits that can be made out of them. In fact, there are now in this city two exhibitions of the goods in question which are maintained for the purpose of showing the uninitiated buyer and merchant just what can be had along this line and just what profits are to be made out of it. One of these exhibitions is run as a straight commercial proposition, while the other is operated as a service department of a trade journal devoted to the five, ten, and twenty-five cent business.

It is an interesting fact that the heads of stores catering to the medium and poorer classes are giving more and more attention, as time goes on, to the merchandise that a few years back was for the most part sold only in the five and ten cent stores. They are buying this merchandise and are using it in one of two ways, or both. If they feel that they are not in a position to establish a straight ten, and twenty-five cent department because their individual purchasing power is not great enough to allow them openly to compete with the offerings of the syndicate stores, they buy the cheap goods and use them for leaders in their various departments. By doing so they are often able to get a reputation for bargains that cannot be understood by competitors who have not taken advantage of the opportunities afforded them by the manufacturers of low-priced merchandise.

On the other hand, merchants who are fortunate enough to get little or no competition from the chain stores, or whose financial positions are such that they can buy for cash and take advantage of the discounts that this sort of buying always brings, are openly installing five, ten, and twenty-five cent departments. Some of the more attractive of these goods are taken in many cases and used as specials for the regular departments in which they can be sold. The cheap merchandise department often is called upon to do a triple service. Not only is it expected to make a straight profit on the goods it offers, but it is expected to attract customers to the store to buy other lines, who under different circumstances might become patrons of competitors. Lastly, it is expected to furnish such merchandise to the regular departments as will attract and hold the attention of the customers it brings into the store.

It is in the last named particular, it appears, that the merchants who install 5, 10, and 25 cent goods find their installation most profitable. It works out like this: A woman who may be perfectly willing to buy cheap glassware for kitchen use would not consider using the same sort of merchandise in her dining room. As a result she is in the market for both kinds. She knows that she can buy the cheap ware at a chain or an independent 5 and 10 cent store, and she knows that she can buy the finer glassware at the dry goods stores. She knows, too, that one of the dry goods stores is operating a department devoted to the kinds of cheap merchandise in addition to the better grades. The chances are then strongly in favor of her first visiting the store where she can get both kinds of merchandise she wants. If that store can show her what she wants she does not go any further, and, likely as not, pleased with the things she has seen and the prices asked for them, she will buy some other merchandise that she had no intention of getting when she entered the store.

For this reason the store which installs a five, ten, and twenty-five cent department "has it on" both the specialty five, ten and twenty-five cent store and competing stores in the same line which have no special departments for cheap goods. It competes with the specialty store because, in addition to being able to sell just as good and just as cheap merchandise as the latter, it always has the possibility of selling to its customers the more expensive and more profitable merchandise that the specialty store does not handle. It has the advantage over its regular competitors because it is in a position to sell, at low prices and at a reasonable profit, merchandise which these competitors do not carry, as well as profiting from the trade-drawing abilities of such a department.

With the growth of the cheap stores has come a rapid growth in the number of manufacturers who cater to their needs and a marked increase in the kinds of merchandise that are made available for such stores. These lines now include laces, embroideries, ribbons, neckwear, glassware, hardware, children's wear, toys, candy, music, pictures, hosiery and underwear, and other articles too numerous to mention. So wide is the variety of these goods now that practically every merchant in the country, be he in the specialty, dry goods, hardware, or any other business, can stock some of the cheap things the manufacturers offer and retail them with satisfaction and profit.

Looks Blue for French Peas.

It begins to look as if the American public would have to get along without French canned peas the coming season. The Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, importers of canned goods, received mail advices yesterday from the firm's connections abroad that the New York house need not count upon any supplies of the peas from them this season. The French shippers write that they will be unable to pack anything because all of their help has gone into the army. It is added that the canning factories are practically closed. Gustave Porges, Secretary of the local concern, said yesterday that with Belgium out of the supply field and the French production at a standstill there will be a heavy shortage of peas here, with indications of high prices.

Checks in Demand.

During the last week a very brisk demand has developed for shepherd checks. The cutting-up trade has always been partial to this design, but this year the buyers were content to use up what goods of the sort they had on hand without adding to their stocks. In keeping with the general tendency to put off purchases until an actual need was felt, no orders for future delivery were put in. Now that the supplies of this material in the hands of the cutters-up have been depleted, goods are required for immediate delivery. Shepherd checks also seem to be taken by retailers as more or less of a staple design with which to open up the Summer season.

$500,000,000 OF WAR NOTES.

Russia to Issue Two New Series of Five Per Cents.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—An imperial ukase, according to a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, orders the issuance of two new series of 5 per cent. Treasury bills.

Each series amounts to 800,000,000 rubles ($250,000,000) to provide for war expenditures.

PERU TO BUY OUR FLOUR.

Will Sell American Imports at Cost —Seeks $1,750,000 Loan.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 21.—The Government has decided to import flour from the United States and sell it here at cost price, in order to reduce the cost of bread.

In an effort to meet the present financial crisis the Finance Minister is seeking to arrange a loan of $1,750,000.

PHOTOGRAPHS TO BE SHOWN

International Exposition at the Grand Central Palace.

Camera clubs, photographic associations and individual photographers are sending exhibits for competition at the annual International Exposition of Photographic Arts and Industries at the Grand Central Palace, March 27 to April 3. This will be the first opportunity for a national display of representative photographers covering the entire scope of the art.

The Jury of Awards last week announced the classification which removes any possibility of a limit being placed on the scope of the competitive display. The exhibition will be divided into the following classes: Professional portraiture, amateur prints of every description, commercial prints and examples of scientific photography. The first three classes are limited to five pictures or prints from any one exhibitor and the fourth class to seven. Gold, silver and bronze plaques will be awarded meritorious exhibits in all the classes, and diplomas of merit will be given where deserved.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Feb. 20, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,040,684	8,586,621
Same period last year	1,493,419	15,045,025

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	62.14	61.00	64.68	60.01
Same period last year	71.66	70.73	73.80	67.50

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
82	Feb. 11	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	..	..	82	..	..
30½	Feb. 9	28½	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold Mines	29½	27⅝	28	— ⅝	9,500
11	Jan. 19	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	..	..	9	..	..
37	Jan. 16	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	35	34	34	+ 1	300
58½	Jan. 21	51⅝	Feb. 20	Amalgamated Cop..	54⅝	51⅞	51⅞	— 2⅝	48,825
52	Jan. 19	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	49	49	49	— 1	100
91¼	Feb. 16	90	Jan. 15	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	91¼	91	91½	+ ⅛	200
42	Feb. 11	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	..	..	41	— 4	18,880
2	Feb. 2	2	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar pf	..	..	85	..	..
137¼	Jan. 22	134	Jan. 7	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	..	..	137¼	..	..
31¼	Jan. 19	25¼	Jan. 4	Am. Can	28¼	26⅞	27⅛	— 1	12,580
97¼	Jan. 21	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	94	92¼	92¼	— 1⅞	1,200
48⅝	Jan. 8	42	Feb. 19	Am. Car & Foundry	44½	43	42	— 3⅝	1,800
115	Jan. 20	113	Jan. 7	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	..	..	113½	..	..
60	Jan. 12	50⅝	Jan. 5	Am. Cities pf	..	..	60	..	..
82	Jan. 20	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	83	82	82	..	11
*106	Feb. 20	*105	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf	108	108	108	..	20
48⅝	Feb. 11	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅝	44½	44½	— 2½	2,600
97¼	Jan. 28	97½	Jan. 8	Am. Cotton Oil pf	..	..	97⅝	..	..
95	Jan. 20	90	Jan. 30	Am. Express	85	85	85	..	20
5¼	Feb. 9	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅞	690
28⅝	Feb. 9	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf	24	23⅝	25⅜	— 1⅝	1,725
25⅞	Jan. 18	20⅜	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	24	23¼	24	..	1,300
11¼	Jan. 16	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝	200
30¼	Jan. 18	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	..	..	27	..	..
23¾	Jan. 19	21⅛	Feb. 5	Am. Locomotive	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..	1,000
86¼	Jan. 21	81	Feb. 18	Am. Locomotive pf	81	81	81	— 2	300
6	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	..	..	5⅜	..	..
31	Feb. 15	28½	Jan. 30	Am. Malt pf	31	30¼	30¼	— ½	200
67⅝	Feb. 13	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	62⅞	61	61⅜	— 4½	40,300
108¼	Jan. 22	100	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt & R. pf	102	100¼	100¼	— 2¼	960
78⅝	Feb. 8	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf, B	78	78	78	— ⅝	150
155	Jan. 20	144	Jan. 7	Am. Snuff	..	..	155	..	..
106	Feb. 1	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106	..	..
32	Jan. 18	26½	Jan. 7	Am. Steel Foundries	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛	210
111¼	Jan. 20	100	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Refining	104	101¾	102	— 1	6,800
114½	Jan. 20	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	..	..	109⅜	..	..
60	Jan. 15	58½	Jan. 9	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	60	..	..
121¼	Jan. 20	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120¾	118¼	118⅝	— 2⅜	5,217
224½	Jan. 20	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	226	222½	223¼	— 1¼	606
107¼	Feb. 6	106¾	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛	113
18	Feb. 16	16	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen	18	18	18	..	1,000
79½	Jan. 15	77⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Woolen pf	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝	— 1⅛	128
7	Feb. 18	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writ. Paper pf	7	7	7	..	700
23½	Feb. 4	21	Jan. 4	Anaconda Copper	27½	25¾	26⅜	— 1⅜	3,800
8	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 6	Assets Realization	..	..	6	..	..
96⅜	Jan. 26	93	Jan. 2	Atch., T. & S. F.	94½	93¼	93⅜	— ⅜	7,300
99	Feb. 11	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	96	96¼	96¼	..	300
107	Jan. 22	99	Jan. 5	Atlantic Coast Line.	106	102¾	102¾	— 1¼	1,100
40	Jan. 11	29½	Feb. 10	BALDWIN LOCO.	30½	30½	30½	+ 1	130
103¼	Jan. 15	99	Feb. 8	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	+ 1	300
74⅜	Jan. 28	67	Feb. 17	Baltimore & Ohio	69	67	67	— ½	7,600
73¼	Jan. 20	68	Feb. 19	Baltimore & Ohio pf	69½	68	68	— 1¼	1,600
5	Jan. 9	½	Feb. 5	Batonilas Mining	..	..	½	..	93
57¾	Jan. 10	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	57⅝	54⅝	55⅜	..	37,025
105¼	Feb. 11	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf	104¾	104½	104½	— ⅝	1,700
88⅞	Jan. 22	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87½	85⅛	85⅜	— 2½	5,510
120	Jan. 22	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	123⅞	126⅞	126⅞	— ⅛	100
*89	Jan. 19	*89	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	*89	..	..
*6	Jan. 28	*5	Jan. 28	Brunswick Term	..	..	*5	..	..
29½	Feb. 19	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	29¼	29	29½	+ ½	200
21¾	Feb. 8	15	Jan. 12	CAL. PETROLEUM	19½	17½	18	— 2¼	4,740
54⅝	Feb. 8	47	Jan. 14	Cal. Petroleum pf	52	50	51	— 2¼	1,000
*56½	Feb. 18	*56½	Feb. 18	Canada Southern	..	..	*56½	..	..
168¾	Jan. 21	153¾	Feb. 5	Canadian Pacific	158½	155¾	157	— 1½	15,870
77¾	Feb. 18	77¾	Feb. 18	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	77½	77½	77½	..	220
39¼	Jan. 8	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	36⅞	32⅝	33	— 3¼	31,600
104	Jan. 27	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	102¼	101⅜	102	— 1	700
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	325	..	..
*116	Feb. 19	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	42	40⅝	41	— 1¼	4,700
46¾	Jan. 28	40⅜	Feb. 20	Ches. & Ohio	..	..	41¼	..	..
96	Jan. 27	91	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton	..	..	*111¼	..	..
*111¾	Jan. 25	*111¾	Jan. 25	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	*111¼	..	..
12⅜	Jan. 22	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Gt. West	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜	400
32	Jan. 21	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29⅝	29	29	— 1	540
53½	Jan. 22	84⅞	Feb. 20	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	86¼	84⅞	85	— 1⅜	5,720
130	Jan. 22	124	Feb. 15	C., M. & St. P. pf	124½	124	124½	— ⅞	540
*8-32	Jan. 6	*3-32	Jan. 6	Chi., M. & St. P. rights	..	..	..	..	..
129½	Jan. 22	122	Jan. 5	Chi. & Northwest.	125⅛	124	124⅝	+ 1¼	700
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*166	..	..
87⅛	Jan. 22	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	86¼	84⅜	85	— 1	4,600
*21	Jan. 18	*21	Jan. 18	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	*21	..	..
56	Feb. 5	53¾	Feb. 19	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	— 1¼	110
101¼	Feb. 20	98	Jan. 29	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101¼	100¼	101¼	+ 1¼	250
27	Jan. 21	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	26	23⅝	23⅝	— 2¼	1,010
28	Jan. 23	24½	Jan. 18	Col. & Southern	..	..	27⅞	..	..
47	Jan. 29	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	..	..	47	..	..
38	Jan. 18	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	37	..	..
122¼	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	117¼	116¼	116¼	— 2⅜	800
49¼	Jan. 19	40¼	Jan. 5	Continental Can	46⅜	46⅛	47	+ 1	510
83	Jan. 21	80⅝	Jan. 2	Continental Cot. pf	84½	80½	81¼	..	1,000
10⅝	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 5	Corn Products Ref.	10	9	9¼	— ⅛	1,720
69½	Jan. 15	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	67⅞	65⅝	65⅝	— 2¼	600
47	Jan. 26	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	42	42	42	— 3¾	200
89	Feb. 11	88	Jan. 29	DEERE & CO.	..	..	89	..	..
152	Jan. 18	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	149	148¾	148¾	— ¼	210
425	Jan. 19	390½	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	410½	410	410	— 9	371
7¼	Jan. 25	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜	400
2	Jan. 21	1	Feb. 3	Den. & Rio G. pf	..	..	1¼	..	..
4½	Feb. 3	3	Feb. 5	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	4	..	..
112	Feb. 18	112	Feb. 18	Detroit Edison	112¼	112¼	112¼	..	10
18¾	Jan. 25	10⅝	Jan. 6	Distillers' Securities	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞	— 1⅛	600
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4	..	..
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	7½	..	..
23¾	Jan. 21	21¼	Feb. 20	ERIE	23¼	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛	12,020
37½	Jan. 22	33⅝	Jan. 15	Erie 1st pf	35⅜	34	34½	— 1⅝	2,950
30¼	Jan. 26	28	Jan. 16	Erie 2d pf	29	28	29	— ⅝	100
10	Jan. 6	9⅝	Jan. 7	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	10	..	..
30	Jan. 22	26	Feb. 10	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	26	26	26	..	400
172	Feb. 16	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	172	170¼	170½	— ¼	440
108¾	Feb. 10	106⅝	Feb. 18	Gen. Chemical pf	108¼	108⅜	108⅜	— 1⅛	500
145¼	Jan. 19	140	Jan. 6	General Electric	141¾	141	141½	— 1¾	550
94⅝	Feb. 11	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	88	87¼	87¼	— 1¼	2,000
96	Jan. 27	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	95¼	94	94	— ¾	920
83¼	Jan. 21	80⅝	Jan. 4	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	81⅝	80¼	80½	— 1¼	2,800
98¾	Jan. 28	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	97	96⅜	97	+ ⅛	1,200
116	Jan. 22	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	113⅞	113¾	114⅜	— 1½	4,400
35⅜	Jan. 21	25½	Jan. 2	Gt. N. Ors. for ore prop	31⅜	29¾	29¾	— 1¾	7,850
52⅝	Jan. 22	45⅝	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	51½	48⅝	49¼	— 1⅝	2,400
122	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 8	HELME (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	..
*118	Jan. 15	*114	Jan. 8	Homestake Mining	117	116¼	116¼	..	73
110	Jan. 22	105¾	Feb. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	106¾	106¾	106¾	— 3	400
19⅜	Jan. 18	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼	3,800
13	Feb. 5	10⅝	Jan. 2	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	12⅝	11½	11½	— ¾	3,300
58⅝	Feb. 11	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	58½	54⅝	54⅝	— 2	9,580
12¾	Jan. 27	12⅜	Jan. 19	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	12½	..	..
90⅜	Jan. 11	92	Jan. 5	Int. Harv., N. J.	96	93¼	93¼	— 3	1,300
117	Jan. 9	113	Feb. 3	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	118	..	..
73⅛	Jan. 11	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	55	55	55	— 15	100
114	Jan. 14	114	Jan. 14	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	114	..	..
9⅝	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	8	8	8	— ⅛	200
86	Jan. 16	84	Jan. 6	International Paper pf.	84½	84½	84½	— 1½	100
6½	Feb. 5	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	..	..	6	..	..
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	10	9	9	+ ½	550
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	..
65	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	65	..	..
25¼	Jan. 22	21¼	Jan. 11	Kan. City Southern	23	21¼	21½	— 1¼	1,050
57⅝	Jan. 22	55⅜	Feb. 20	Kansas City So. pf.	58½	55⅜	55⅜	— 1¼	200
80	Jan. 4	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius & Co	78	77¾	77½	— 2¼	200
107	Jan. 13	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	107	..	..
75⅝	Feb. 15	*65½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M. Co.	..	..	64½	..	10
*121	Feb. 18	*118	Feb. 18	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	121	121	121	..	50
109⅝	Feb. 15	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	106¾	105	106¼	— 1⅝	870
106	Feb. 10	106¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¾	328
30	Jan. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	..	..	29¼	— 1¼	200
98	Feb. 15	92¾	Jan. 15	Lacledе Gas	98	98	98	..	200
7¾	Jan. 22	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West	..	..	8⅜	..	..
129½	Jan. 22	129½	Feb. 20	Lehigh Valley	133	129¼	130¾	— 2¾	12,300
220	Jan. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	219	..	..
119¾	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	117	117	117	— 2	100
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	..	..	37½	..	..
21	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 19	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16	16	16	— 4	800
103¾	Jan. 18	98	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	92	86	86	— 9	400
180	Jan. 21	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	178	..	..
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	115	115	115	— 2	110
121½	Jan. 22	112	Jan. 5	Louis. & Nashville	117	114⅝	114⅝	— 2⅜	800
76	Feb. 17	72⅜	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	76	74⅞	75	..	1,300
69⅝	Jan. 19	67	Feb. 15	Mackay Cos. pf	67	67	67	— ⅛	200
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	..
129	Jan. 22	128	Jan. 20	Manhattan Elevated	129	129	129	..	25
51	Jan. 29	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	50	..	..
101½	Feb. 4	101½	Feb. 5	Manhattan Shirt pf	..	..	101½	..	..
25	Feb. 17	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	25	22	23¼	+ ⅛	5,900
62⅜	Feb. 11	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf	62¼	58⅝	58⅝	— 1	8,188
26	Feb. 16	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf	26	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛	7,985
*50	Feb. 16	*50	Feb. 10	May Dept. Stores	..	..	*50	..	..
97	Jan. 19	96	Feb. 19	May Dept. Stores pf	96	96	96	— 1	100
2	Jan. 22	1	Jan. 6	Mercantile Marine	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛	505
11	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 13	Mercantile Mar. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	200
77	Feb. 9	51	Jan. 6	Mexican Petroleum	76⅝	62½	64	— 12¼	71,820
80¼	Feb. 11	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf	75	74	74	— 6	200
19⅜	Jan. 26	17⅜	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	19¼	18⅝	18½	— ⅝	2,500
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	100	100	100	..	..
19⅝	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	19⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ¼	4,075
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf	49	39	41½	— 2	2,084
116	Jan. 20	106	Jan. 2	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	112	112	112	..	116
128	Jan. 19	126	Jan. 14	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	..	..	128	..	..
12½	Jan. 22	7⅞	Jan. 2	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛	1,100
33	Jan. 20	26	Jan. 2	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	31	31	31	— ½	120
15¼	Jan. 21	6⅝	Jan. 2	Missouri Pacific	11⅜	10¼	11	— ½	10,500
52	Feb. 16	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	52	47¼	48	— ¼	11,940
101½	Feb. 16	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf	101½	99¾	100½	+ ⅝	1,050
126	Jan. 27	125	Jan. 19	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	125¼	..	..
132	Jan. 22	120	Feb. 19	National Biscuit	123	121	121⅝	+ 1	687
126	Jan. 28	120⅛	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf	122¼	120½	120½	— ⅝	200
12½	Jan. 18	9¼	Jan. 6	Nat. Enamel. & S.	10⅝	10	10⅜	— ⅝	300
*79½	Feb. 8	*79	Jan. 18	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	*79½	..	..
52	Feb. 11	44	Jan. 4	Nat Lead	50¼	49⅝	50	— ⅛	500
109¾	Jan. 19	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf	108⅝	107	107	— 1⅝	400
28	Jan. 21	23	Jan. 5	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	28	..	28	..	..
4⅞	Jan. 23	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat Ry. of M. 2d pf.	..	..	4⅞	..	..
13⅜	Jan. 19	11⅛	Jan. 2	Nevada Con. Copper	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛	1,000
59	Jan. 2	57	Jan. 5	New York Air Brake	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ 1⅜	300
92¾	Jan. 22	82½	Feb. 20	New York Central	85	82½	83¼	— 1⅜	17,200
*113⅝	Feb. 11	*113	Feb. 15	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*113⅜	..	..
51	Jan. 19	47	Feb. 17	N. Y., N. H. & H.	49	47	47	— 2	5,080
24⅝	Jan. 22	21⅝	Jan. 6	N. Y. O. & West.	23	22⅝	22½	— ⅝	920
25	Feb. 15	25	Feb. 15	Norfolk Southern	25	25	25	..	200
108¼	Jan. 22	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	101	101	101	..	3,550
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	84	84	84	..	100
68	Jan. 16	66	Jan. 19	North America	66½	66½	66½	..	100
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	..
107	Jan. 22	100	Jan. 27	Northern Pacific	103⅝	101	101½	— 2¼	5,400
22½	Jan. 12	18½	Jan. 5	PACIFIC MAIL	20¾	19	19	..	300
31¼	Jan. 16	26⅜	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel & Tel.	..	..	26½	..	..
*90¼	Jan. 29	*88	Feb. 15	Pacific Tel & Tel.pf	88	88	88	..	..
108⅜	Jan. 22	104¼	Jan. 5	Pennsylvania Co.	105¾	104⅝	105	— ⅛	7,084
120⅞	Jan. 16

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; J. I. Garvin, notions, toilet goods; 37 W. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; Mrs. A. R. Swartz, Mrs. Seidler, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Hearne, jobs, children's dresses, juniors' coats, suits; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; H. Margerum, ladies' ready-to-wear; Mrs. Zawacki, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—A. Lurie & Co.; M. Lurie, gen'l mdse.; B. Zollo, boys' clothing; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; E. Mayer, men's, boys' clothing; 31 Union Sq.
CHICAGO—Boston Store, P. Rinkin, china, glass, silverware; 44 E. 23d.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—B. B. Brown Co.; B. Brown, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. W. Moorehouse, house furn. goods, china, glass; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Addison Cloak Co.; R. Cony, waists, millinery; Breslin.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. and Carpet Co.; T. J. Livesy, cloaks, suits, waists; 31 Union Square; York.
DENVER—The Neustater Co.; M. Neustater, waists, skirts; 320 5th Av.
GALVESTON—"Tenebaum's;" M. Tenebaum, crepe de chine, kimonos, dressing sacques; room 1,011, 1,261 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Mrs. R. Sherwood, cloaks, ready-made garments; Miss M. A. Cronan, Miss L. Gouche, millinery; 19 East 26th.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; S. Hoffman, silk coats; 353 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Hersfeld, Phillipson Co.; N. B. Goldstein, jewelry, leather goods; 31 Union Sq.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—M. Loeb, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, waists; 15 E. 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; H. Hebert, millinery; Mrs. V. Edwards, art needlework; L. Solomon, notions, jewelry, toilet, leather goods, silverware, umbrellas; N. H. Murphy, cloaks, suits; S. J. Shwartz, mdse. mgr.; 114 5th Av.
OMAHA—Burgess, Nash & Co.; Miss Gullfoil, china, cut glass; A. W. Hunt, carpets, rugs, draperies, furniture; B. Cotton, toys; 1,133 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—"Bijouner's"; H. Blauner, jobs Winter coats; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, infants' wear, petticoats, kimonos, negligees; Miss A. Eckert, misses', children's, juniors' coats, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 521 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; E. Wren, Jr., dry goods; 320 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Ferguson-McKinney Mfg. Co.; J. J. Woods, dress goods, silks, prints, percales, ginghams; 358 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—S. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss M. L. Jones, millinery; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; A. Schucart, China, glass; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Kling Brinsmade Mercantile Co.; C. Kempf, hats; 621 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks, velvets; 215 4th Av.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, notions, laces; 212 5th Av.
YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest Sons; W. H. Anderson, housefurn. goods; E. Spangler, ladies' neckwear, jewelry, leather goods; 116 West 32; Grand.

Buyers' Wants

Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Wool underwear and sweaters for export; large knitter will book orders for year's production, 3,000 dozen daily, any description; starting immediately. F 275 Times.

SALESMAN covering Middle West with six assistants wants strong line of silk waists; has selling offices New York and Chicago. Waist and Dress Exchange, 1,133 Broadway.

Itzkowitz Bros., Skirts, 245 7th Av., announce that for the convenience of buyers their showroom will remain open on Washington's Birthday.

Will buy satin striped crepe de chine and tub silk, any quantity, for cash. Henry I. Cohen, 26 West 21st St.

Fellows, 31 Union Square, wants jobs children's dresses, misses', juniors' suits, coats.

OPEN for heavy poplins; Copenhagen and putty shades; spot cash. Z 312 Times.

WASH DRESSES—Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d. Gram. 4414.

Jobber looking at suits and coats on Monday. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

Open for jobs in boys' clothing. Albert Lurie Co., Chicago, Ill.

Merchandise Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam. H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; stocks of mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1506.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures, 7 Lispenard. Tel. 2847 Franklin.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Fine Underwriters' Sale. Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1915.

At 10:30 A. M., at our salesroom, 46-50 Wooster St., City, we will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, salvage stock of M. A. BERKOWITZ, 239 Grand St., City. Inventorying about $10,000.00, consisting of **Wedding, Reception and Party Gowns, Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts; Silk, Lingerie & Lawn Waists, Corsets, Petticoats and White Goods, Children's and Infants' Silk Coats, Dresses and Slips, Caps, etc., etc.**

Terms of Sale—Cash. Deposit of 25% per cent. from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY
Telephone Spring 18.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1915.

At 10:30 A. M., at our salesroom, 45-50 WOOSTER ST., CITY.

We will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, salvage stock of J. A. LAURIE & CO., Elizabeth, N. J., ABOUT $10,000.00 worth of

HIGH GRADE AND WELL MADE CLOTHING,

SUCH AS

Serge, Worsted, Cheviot and Fancy

MEN'S SUITS,

Men's & Boys' Overcoats, Pants, Knee Pants, Boys' Suits. Also **Derbys & Soft Hats.**

Terms of sale—Cash. Deposit of 25 per cent. from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY
Telephone Spring 18.

VAN FRAGG & CO., Auctioneers will sell tomorrow Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10:30 A. M. at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., $15,000 high class staple stock of

Department Store

Entire stock of SHUART & EMBLER of Newburgh, N. Y., comprising Men's, women's and children's

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

8,000 Yards Imported Dress Goods

In serges, worsteds and cassimeres, silks, satins, velvets, chiffons in large lots, very high grade laces and embroideries, large assortment ladies' muslin underwear, 2,000 yds. cotton goods, flannels, etc., corsets, ribbons, umbrellas, ladies' dresses, suits and coats. Above stock will be sold in large trade lots.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The regular Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and the regular Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Monday, March 1, 1915.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., February 11, 1915.

Office of The American Coal Company of Allegany County.

1 Broadway, New York, Feb. 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) have this day declared the regular Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Monday, March 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon Feb. 27, 1915. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of ROTOR VACUUM CLEANER CO., INC., Bankrupt. Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, sells on Thursday, February 25, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 308 West 133rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by order of the court and under the direction of Charles J. Brecht, Trustee, and Robert Williams, claimant, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of vacuum cleaner plant, machinery, and materials for the manufacture of vacuum cleaners, furniture, patents, copyrights, trademarks, goodwill, &c. Said property may be inspected on the above premises on February 23rd and 24th, 1915, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Dated New York, February 20th, 1915.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
68 William Street, New York City.
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Attorney for Trustee, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
AUGUSTUS GREYER, Attorney for Robert Williams, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21235.—In Bankruptcy.—MICHAEL FLOOD, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Michael Flood, bankrupt, are hereby given notice that on February 18th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Floyd Grant, 7th Av. and 51st St.—Household furnishings, &c.

Tuesday.

Ben S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Furniture and works of art from estate of Emil Levy; also Wednesday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Autographs from library of late Adrian H. Joline; also Wednesday.

American Art Association, 6 East 23d St.—Late Rudolf Seckel's etchings, engravings, and paintings; also Wednesday and Thursday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 335 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn—Household furniture, &c.

Wednesday.

The Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Paintings by American and foreign artists, &c.; also Thursday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Oriental rugs; also Thursday and Friday.

Thursday.

American Art Galleries, Madison Square South.—Art furniture and miscellaneous objects from estate of Ichabod T. Williams; also Friday and Saturday afternoons and Friday evening.

Augustus W. Clark, 8 West 44th St.—Antique Persian and Chinese rugs; also Friday and Saturday.

American Art Association, 6 East 23d St.—Oil paintings, Hispano-Moresque plates, Chinese porcelain, &c.; also Friday and Saturday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Old laces; also Friday and Saturday.

A. Kalish, 88 University Place.—Paintings and storage sale by order of Manhattan Storage Warehouse; also Friday.

Friday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 5th Av. and 45th St.—Tapestries, period furniture, Chinese and Turkish rugs, &c.; also Saturday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.—Household goods and effects.

TO REVISE PANAMA TOLLS.

Drop in Revenue Will Result from New Computation Rules.

PANAMA, Feb. 21.—Under instructions of Secretary Garrison of the War Department at Washington changes are being prepared in the regulations for computation of Panama Canal tolls which, it is estimated, will result in a decrease of approximately 20 per cent. in the revenues of the canal from the classes of freight affected.

It was discovered that the fixing of tolls under the Panama Canal rule at $1.20 per ton was illegal, the rate being greater than that sanctioned by law. This arose from the difference between a ton as defined by the canal rules and a registered ton as measured under the United States statutes for ship registration. The latter definition was applied in the Panama Canal act of Congress, which provides for a maximum charge of $1.25.

The new rules will provide that the aggregate tolls paid by a vessel at the rate of $1.20 per canal ton must not exceed the aggregate tolls as computed on the basis of $1.25 per registered ton.

The question arose specifically in connection with lumber deckloads. Pacific Coast shippers claimed that an illegally high rate was being charged for such loads. The revised rules will be promulgated in conformity with an opinion of the Attorney General. They probably will result in the filing of many claims for a refund on tolls paid by ships which previously have passed through the canal.

PANAMA, Feb. 13. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Since the canal was opened on Aug. 15 it has earned $1,966,137 in tolls. The total tonnage for the period from Aug. 15 to Feb. 1 was 2,192,856, which was carried in 454 vessels of all descriptions. In January 98 ships passed through the waterway, of which 6 did not carry cargo of any kind. The number of vessels for the month was 1 below December, when 99 ships passed through.

An analysis of the canal traffic indicates that the United States coastwise shipping continues to make the larger share of canal tolls payments, although that to the United States and Europe from South American west coast ports is increasing rapidly. Traffic from the United States to the Far East is making slower headway than either of the other two large trade routes through the canal.

AUTOS IN A COLLISION.

Martin Abbey Ordered to Appear in Yorkville Court.

As Frank Kertner, a chauffeur for the Coney Island Garage Company, was driving in a big limousine north on Fourth Avenue, at Twenty-eighth Street at 7:15 o'clock last night, a small runabout owned and operated by Martin Abbey of 157 West Ninety-ninth Street darted out of Twenty-eighth Street, going west. The machines collided, and the body and steering gear of the limousine were badly damaged and the windows broken.

A man and a woman in the limousine were shaken up, and fearing they had been severely injured a patrolman on the beat summoned an ambulance. Both declined medical attention, however, and refused to give their names.

Abbey and Kertner engaged in a wrangle about the smashup and went to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, where a summons was issued directing Abbey to appear in the Yorkville Court tomorrow morning.

THIS WEEK'S TRADE SALES.

Tuesday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Dry goods.

Karp Bros., 477 Broadway—Men's woolens, linings, trimmings, &c.

J. Weisz & Son, 7 Lispenard St.—Men's, youths' and women's clothing, hats, men's furnishings, furs, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Spring and medium-weight suitings, coatings, worsteds, coverts, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale; Henry Unger, 539 Broadway, gowns, piece goods, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales; Charles H. Medlous & Son, 106 Bumboldt St., Brooklyn, household furniture, machinery, 10:30 A. M.; Morris Weisberger, 1,010 Westchester Av., Bronx, shoes, fixtures, &c., 2 P. M.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 35 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn—Woolen goods.

J. H. Mayers, 1,563 Madison Av.—Assignee's sale stock of Joseph Blumenfeld, dress goods, silks, satins, fixtures, &c.

Wednesday.

D. Hartmann, 119 West 25th St.—Office and showroom fixtures of American Negligee Company.

Henry Lilly Company, 68 Reade St.—Rubbers, rubber boots, and regular line of shoes; also Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 884 Quincy St., Brooklyn—Plumbers' materials, stock of H. B. Reade Lead Works.

David W. Biow Company, 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale, 2,973 Webster Av., Bronx—Hardware.

Charles Shongood, assignees' sales—Smith Metal Bed Company, 600 West 43d St., beds, tubing, trimmings, and fixtures; Harry Gettinger, 125 Prince St., coats, piece goods, and fixtures, 2 P. M.

J. H. Mayers, 616 West 181st St.—Assignee's sale, stock of F. Campagnalo, Inc.; women's, children's, and men's rubbers, fixtures, &c.

Leopold Gans Company, 46 Wooster St.—Salvage stock, A. Berkowitz; party dresses, ball dresses, infants' wear, &c.

Thursday.

David W. Biow Company, 520 Broadway—Women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

J. Weisz & Son, 22 West 38th St.—Fur manufacturing plant, machinery, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Farmingdale, N. J.—Entire contents of novelty store.

D. Hartman, 15 Mercer St.—Stock of American Negligee Company, including kimonos, house dresses, maternity dresses, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sale—Pflueger Piano Co., 716 Whitlock Av., Bronx, pianos, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, assignee sales—M. Kaempfer & Sons, 19 East 24th St., velvets, silks, fixtures, 10:30 A. M.; Edward I. Wormser, 101 Avenue C, wines, liquors, &c., 2 P. M.; Arthur Fischer, 635 East 15th St., collars, shirts, neckwear, fixtures, &c., 2 P. M.

Leopold Gans & Co., 46 Wooster St.—Salvage stock, J. A. Laurie & Co., Elizabeth, N. J., men's clothing, suits, overcoats, &c.

Friday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales—E. Reinhardt & Son, 4 East 31st St., wall paper, oils, paints, &c., 10 A. M.; I. Keppler & Co., 115 Forsythe St., coffees, teas, &c., 10 A. M.; David Sigell, 58 East 8th St., caps, cloth, machinery, fixtures, &c., 2 P. M.

David W. Biow Co., 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Woolens, cottons, hosiery, grass carpets, Japanese mattings, &c.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales—Harlem Paper Box Co., 402 East 104th St., paper boxes, machinery, fixtures, 10:30 A. M.; F. W. Seagrist, Jr., Co., 18th St. and Ave. B, lumber and fixtures, 10:30 A. M.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, Huntington, L. I.—Contents of paint and varnish store.

D. Greenwald & Co., 3 East 13th St.—Sheriff's sale of plumbers' supplies.

D. Greenwald & Co.—Unclaimed and condemned articles, old iron, &c., at 155th St. and Avenue A, Avenue A and 90th St., 56th St., between 11th and 12th Avs., and Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington St., 10 A. M.

5-10-25c MERCHANDISE

OVER 50,000 DIFFERENT ARTICLES ON DISPLAY.

Everything for the 5 and 10c. Store.
Everything for the Bargain Basement.
Everything for the low price end of the department store.

OPEN WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th Street, New York

ACCOUNTS Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman 3853.

ADDRESSING. Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1353. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

ADVERTISING. Let Us Be Your "advertising-man," small service fee. Write Bailey-Scott Co., Inc., 505 Fifth Ave.

AEROPLANE TOYS. FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS. 1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.

BAGS (LADIES) BAGS BELTS EXCLUSIVE STYLES POPULAR PRICES 109-111 Spring St. Makers of the "SANITARY" Powder Puff Case (46,160 Pat.) BIENENZUCHT BROTHERS, Tel. Sp. 3964

BELTS (Women's and Children's) THE GIRDLE OF THE HOUR PANAMA BELLE AT Slote & Schaffer "The BELT HOUSE of N. Y." 49-53 EAST 21st STREET

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES. Tel. Spring 1291. JACOB FEIBEL, 117 Spring St.

BOUTONNIERES. For Flowers and Ribbons See American Braid Co., Selling Agents. Uptown office 12 E. 33d St. Tel. 3878 Murray Hill.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES. STAR PRINTING CO., 301 W. 37th St. Greeley 885.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS. Floss, Pillows, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS. ZUCKER & JOSEPHY, 715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FURNITURE BOUGHT. WISE, Auct'r, 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

IMPORTERS. Jewelry and Novelties JET AND PEARL BEADS. M. ARNSTEIN & CO., 27 West 20th St., Near Broadway, Formerly 498-500 Broadway.

LACES EMBROIDERIES Shadow Laces, French Valenciennes, Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

LINEN DUSTERS, MEN & WOMEN. Auto Coats, Caps; good qualities linene, $8.25 dozen. ENGEL & E. 17TH.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS. FULL DRESS, FROCK COATS, PRINCE ALBERTS. CHAS. N. MELTSNER BRO., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

NOVELTIES. 10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS. "THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS." $1.50 Per Dozen. S. COHEN, Mfg., 39 East Broadway, N. Y.

PATTERN HATS. Special, Exclusive Pattern Hats. High Grade. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1300, 38 W. 32d, rep. best makers of millinery.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES. B. Boonims, manufacturer. Job lots always on hand. See me first. 17 East Broadway.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW. 622 Broadway, 624 " 626 " FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY, Meriden, Conn., February 19, 1915. The directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend on the Preferred Stock of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. Same to be payable April 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record February 24, 1915.

Transfer books will be closed February 24, 1915, and re-opened April 2nd. Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.
Dated, Jan. 18, 1915.

Buyers will be interested in what the **VAN ORDEN CORSET CO.** have to show. Their new **LA GRECQUE CORSETS** cover a greater field than any other American make. **Their New SHEATH-PANTALON** will be a revelation for the stout figure. **VAN ORDEN CORSET CO. 45 W. 34th Street.**

N. B. Only one merchant sold in a town.

Buyers WE ARE OPEN ALL DAY TODAY FOR YOUR BENEFIT **WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION** "The Business Palace" 28-30 West 23d Street 9-19 West 22d Street, New York.

BLOOM & MILLMAN WALDORF BLDG. 2-16 WEST 33rd ST. $9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

PEARL BUTTONS APPELBE & NEUMAN, 23-25 Greene St. Tel. Spring 8991

M. Frankel DRESSES Formerly Frankel Costume & Dress Co. Now at 37 West 32d St. Crepe de Chines—$6.75 up Wash Dresses—$3 up

S. STEINFELD & CO. 43-45-47 WEST 23D ST. Offer Special Value in Ladies' Silk Poplin SUIT, Peau de Cygne Lined, at $7.50.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 36th Street.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 6:45 | Sun sets, 5:44 | Moon sets, 1:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:05	1:28	7:43	7:58
Governors Island	1:48	2:14	8:40	8:45
Hell Gate	3:38	4:04	10:25	10:25

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 21.

SS Cymric, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
SS Pathfinder, Bremen, Feb. 2.
SS Byron, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 5.
SS California, Baltimore, Feb. 17.
SS Lincolnshire, Hollo, Nov. 19.
SS Frogner, St. Thomas, Feb. 10.
SS Selmon Pool, Algiers, Feb. 1.
SS Ponce, Guanica, Feb. 19.
SS Concho, Galveston, Feb. 18.
SS Arizonian, Philadelphia, Feb. 20.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Feb. 20.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 19.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Feb. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Oosterdyk	Barry	Jan. 28
Bretagne	Newcastle	Feb. 2
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Feb. 2
Anna	Port Talbot	Feb. 2
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	Feb. 9
Vard	Rotterdam	Feb. 5
San Guglielmo	Naples	Feb. 30
Korona	Demerara	Feb. 12
Royal Sceptre	Santos	Jan. 22
City of Memphis	Bremen	Feb. 5
Flandre	Rotterdam	Feb. 8
Boyle	Manchester	Feb. 13
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Feb. 13
St. Paul	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Grayson	San Juan	Feb. 17
Touraine	Havre	Feb. 17
Coamo	San Juan	Feb. 14
Justin	Barbados	Feb. 15
Pastores	Cristobal	Feb. 18
Tivives	Belize	Feb. 20
Mexico	Havana	Feb. 16
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 17
El Alba	Galveston	Feb. 11
Creole	New Orleans	Feb. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Sant' Anna	Palermo	Feb. 11
Orange Nassau	Haiti	Feb. 18
Damara	Cristobal	Feb. 20
Havana	Havana	Feb. 15
Maraval	Trinidad	Feb. 21
Leelanaw	Galveston	Feb. 12
Finland	Gibraltar	Feb. 8
Sabine	Mobile	Feb. 17
San Marcos	Galveston	Feb. 17
Corredyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 7
Aurania	Genoa	Feb. 6

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Zamora	Copenhagen	Feb. 7
S. V. Luckenbach	Cristobal	Feb. 17
Celia	Balboa	Feb. 15
Oceana	Bermuda	Feb. 22
Eocene	New Orleans	Feb. 15
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 21
El Sol	Galveston	Feb. 21
El Cid	New Orleans	Feb. 19

DUE THURSDAY.

Stampalia	Palermo	Feb. 13
Bordeaux	Marseilles	Feb. 6
Zyldijk	Maasluis	Feb. 8
Zaandyk	Paysal	Feb. 16
Edda	Macoris	Feb. 17
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 22
Zacapa	Kingston	Feb. 21
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 20
Perfection	Sabine	Feb. 16
Brilliant	New Orleans	Feb. 17

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Zulia	La Guayra	Feb. 12
Alliance	Christobal	Feb. 20
Denis	Barbados	Feb. 19
Comal	Galveston	Feb. 20

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
Caserta	Naples	Feb. 9
Herwyk	Port Talbot	Feb. 9
Edgar H. Vance	Balboa	Feb. 17
Poolster	Port Talbot	Feb. 9
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Montanan, San Francisco		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Minnehaha, London	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Celia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Munwood, Matanzas		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Highland Harris, Argentina	5:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Californian, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Dunstan, Para	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lusitania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Azores	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen		10:00 A.M. 2:00 P.M.
Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tapajoz, Santos	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Trafalgar, Havana		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 21.

SS San Guglielmo, Naples to New York, was reported 290 miles E. at noon 21st; due 22d, morning.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was reported 296 miles E. at 3:37 P. M. 21st; due 22d, morning. American Line.

SS Finland, Genoa to New York, was reported 6:30 P. M. 21st; due 23d, morning. Red Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 3 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 25 miles S. W. of Alligator at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 494 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Perfection, Sabine to New York, was 85 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS John D. Archbold, bound to New York, was off Cape Henry at 11:30 A. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 137 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 291 miles S. at noon.

SS Leetanaw, Galveston to New York, was 170 miles S. at noon.

SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 198 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 14 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 10 miles S. of Frying Pan at noon.

SS Zulia left Mayaguez for New York at 4 P. M. Thurs.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 371 miles S. at noon.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 190 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS John D. Rockefeller, Baton Rouge to New York, was 135 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Tivives, Livingston to New York, was 255 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 206 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 205 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Wilmington to New York, was 248 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 296 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Pastores, Colon to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 430 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 19 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 63 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS Zacapa, Colon to New York, was 1,394 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 825 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Edgar H. Vance, Seattle to New York, was 1,330 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... Feb. 23

Hawaii (

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Pressure continues high over the Atlantic States and the Northwest, and it is low in the Mississippi Valley, the Southern Rocky Mountain region, and off the North Pacific Coast. This pressure distribution has resulted in fair weather throughout the Eastern States, rain in the great central valleys, the Gulf States, and on the Pacific Coast, and local rain and snow in the plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

Temperatures remain above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country, and they have not changed decidedly in any section except in the Rocky Mountain region, where they have fallen.

The weather will be generally fair Monday in the Atlantic States, and it will become fair Tuesday in the Mississippi Valley, the plains States, and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the Eastern States during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly east; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh east and northeast; East Gulf Coast, fresh east.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday cloudy; probably rain.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, and New Jersey—Unsettled Monday; Tuesday probably rain.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Rain Monday and Tuesday; colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	10	3 P. M.	24	47
6 A. M.	10	6 P. M.	26	43
9 A. M.	11	9 P. M.	22	39
12 M.	15	45 11 P. M.	22	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 18; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 79; at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.39 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.35 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:35—38 Attorney St.; J. Blumberg	Slight
2:22—36 E. 21 St.; not given	Slight
2:50—2114-16 Bronxe St.; J. Zirlin, No. given	Slight
4:15—182 Madison St.; Sam Steingart	Slight
4:58—55 Av. D; Samstein Bros	$100
5:15—206 Stanton St.; Jacob Leipaksais	$5
7:20—1,150 Intervale Av.; Ida Lewowitz	Slight
10:30—Pelham Parkway & Westchester Av.; Hotel Knickerbocker	Slight
P. M.	
12:05—216 E. 98 St.; Pinkus Sokal	Slight
1:10—333 E. 89 St.; Sam Rappaport	Slight
3:00—175 Morningside Av.; G. White	Slight
3:45—115-117 W. 135 St.; Nail & Parker	Slight
3:50—75 Montgomery St.; J. Eisenberg	Slight
4:30—319 E. 107 St.; Murray Salerno	Slight
3:55—782 E. 152 St.; C. Yankowitz	Slight
4:45—251 252d St.; Goodrich estate	$25
5:30—154 Allen St.; Jacob Greenberg	Slight
5:30—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., opposite 143d St. Terry & Tench	$100
7:00—173 E. 4 St.; Fleischer & Co	$200
8:30—141 E. 140 St.; Mr. Burgfield	Slight
8:50—74-76 Rutgers Slip; L. Taretsky	Slight
9:20—9 Water St.; Lunham & Moore	$500
9:40—1,427 Amst'd'm Av.; L. Bader	Slight
11:00—658 3 Av.; Wm. Volk	Slight

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Wanted—To borrow $150,000 at 6 per cent. for three-year term; security, first-mortgage real estate. T 117 Times.

Mortgage money, 4½%; quick results. Send applications. Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Elegant Flatbush Residence, 18 and bath.—Equity $10,000; will add cash for fine country residence, Essex or Bergen County. Kucks, 140 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive, conveniently arranged, modern house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, refined neighborhood in Washington Heights, near "L" and Subway, for sale or to let to desirable party. Can be seen any time, 30 Hamilton Terrace, or phone for particulars, Mrs. Moore, 7924 Audubon.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
38TH ST., near MADISON AV.
Five-story, English basement, 16.8x100; ideal house for a doctor.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St., and 20 Nassau St.

Ten-room house in good condition, excellently located on east side; present occupants leaving city; rent, $1,800. Write for further particulars, Z 256 Times Annex.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Executor's Sale.—East 62d St; house, (assessed $13,500,) $11,000. Miller, 767 Lexington Av.

78th St., 807 West.—Three-story dwelling, $1,000; caretaker. W. E. Finn, 165 Broadway.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Detached cottage at 2,654 Briggs Av.; nine rooms and bath, parquet floors, steam heat, electric light; moderate rent. Victor Johnson, owner, 2,586 Briggs Av.

Bargain—Ten-room house; Marble Hill, Kingsbridge. Inquire Room 4, 853 Broadway, city.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FLATBUSH HOMES, DITMAS PARK.
Modern, artistic, complete; location unsurpassed; near Brighton "L"; garage space. Call owner, telephone 2,281 M Flatbush.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

All the houses to rent at Edgemere and Far Rockaway. Write for full particulars. Andrew McTigue Co., Far Rockaway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will lease, manage, purchase property; long experience. Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

American basement house, 435 West 141st St., (Washington Heights); all modern improvements; immediate possession; to rent at bargain until October. Key at 457. Joseph P. McHugh, 9 West 42d St.

Attention, Owners! Will fill vacancies and reduce expenses if you let us manage your property; references. Wm. Bettmann, 2,232 7th Av. Phone 3823 Morningside.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A loft, 40x50, well lighted and ventilated, in the centre of the city; convenient to all subways, "L" and street car lines; steam heated, with electric power if desired. Call, or address Owner, 217 East 58th St.

Wish to share or divide to suit part of large, light office in office building; very reasonable; electric lights, telephone, and stenographic services included. S 291 Times Downtown.

8 EAST 8TH ST.

Basement store	$25
Parlor floor store	$40
Desirable lofts	$25-$30

FOLSOM BROTHERS, (Inc.,) 127 East 84th St.

LOFT TO LET.
Large, light loft, 16,500 square feet; sprinklered; lowest insurance rates; 8th floor. 389 4th Av., City.

At 450 4th Av., sublease; splendidly equipped for publisher, advertising agency, &c.; large or small quarters; tenth floor.

DESK ROOM in furnished office. Elk Feature Film Co., Room 610, Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

STABLE to rent; twenty concrete stalls; truck room. 572 Washington St. P. Coleman.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Sample and desk room, suitable for out-of-town concern; men's or women's wear; reasonable. 704-706 Broadway, 3d floor.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Morton Building
116 Nassau Street
Very Desirable
Light Offices for Rent.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
Prices reasonable.
Also one double store suitable for drugs or any good mercantile business.
Apply on premises.
Fred'k Zittel & Sons.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

110 EAST 23D STREET (Near 4th Av.)
Skylight Studio Offices
Very light; or Salesrooms.
All Improvements. Low Rentals.
Apply at the Premises.

A STORE, 15x54 Feet,
643 Sixth Ave. (37th-38th Sts.)
Light rear, very high ceiling.
Apply on Premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, at 73d St.

WATER FRONT LOTS.
ALSO VACANT LOTS, conveniently near river, accessible to all parts of city.
LARGE LIGHT LOFTS on South Street.
Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

BROOKLYN.

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN
Corner store and part of building to lease; most desirable location; between Abraham & Straus and Loeser; excellent for retail business. Particulars, 141 Bway, at N. Y., Room 1,006. Telephone 6847 Cortlandt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1914. HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix.

ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

You have often pictured to yourself the ideal site for your home; have you ever tried to realize that ideal?

You can do so at Cedar Knolls; rocks and great trees, sloping hillside, level, sunny plateaus.

The prices are very reasonable; a plot can be had as low as $1,000; write for illustrated booklet. Cedar Knolls, 30 East 42d St.

Brand new stucco house for sale on Chester Hill; eight rooms, two baths, large inclosed porches up and down stairs; built for air and sunshine; price $10,500; easy terms.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
No. 32 East 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Modern houses for rent in Mount Vernon, 28 minutes from Grand Central, ranging from $45 to $150 per month. Open 22d.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
Near New Haven Sts., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Very choice building plot, overlooking Cedar Knolls, at very low price; high elevation; beautiful view; five minutes from station; price $1,500. Burke Stone, Bronxville.

RYE, N. Y.
Furnished and unfurnished houses.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Neponsit, L. I.—Attractively furnished modern residence for sale; eight bedrooms, four bathrooms, large living room, situate west side Adirondack Boulevard, near Washington Av., one block from ocean; would rent for season to acceptable tenant; price, $15,000; rent, $1,500; can be seen today, thereafter upon application to Lewis H. May & Co., Real Estate Agents, Rockaway Park, L. I. J. D. Gedney, East Orange, N. J.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.—6 rooms, gas, electricity, parquet floors, excellent condition, 40x100; 2 blocks from depot; half block to Ocean; easy. C. E. Harvey, 84 North 8th Av., Rockaway Park; tel. Hammels 819.

Edgemere, L. I.—2 lots, restricted, block of Edgemere Station, Atlantic Ocean, Jamaica Bay; bargain price; must sell at once. Lewis H. May Co., 18 West 27th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MORRISTOWN.—Two miles from Post Office; high altitude; beautiful views; 42 acres; large house; 12 bedrooms, 5 baths, billiard room, large, spacious piazzas; farmer's cottage; large barn, garage, spring house, swimming pool; fine garden; fruit and shade trees; modern city conveniences and ideal country surroundings; price low; terms reasonable. HENRY CONDICT, Attorney, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed; liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 401 Times Building, New York City.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.
In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Marcer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

RENT or BUY in Ridgewood, the clean, progressive, commission-governed "All Homes" Village; 30 daily trains. Write for booklet and particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Beautiful fruit farm, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement; price, $6,000; sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE PROPERTY	JOHN D. MUNTHER, Successor to T. G. Conway & Co., Op. Station. Phone 343 S. O.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

HOG FARM.—200 ACRES, ON STATE Road; only 47 miles from N. Y.; 2 streams; a lake; 325-foot modern piggery; 10-room dwelling; barns, silo, orchard, woods, &c.; $15,000; easy terms. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

Catskills, at Margaretville, Delaware County.—A modern, superb house, fully furnished and all conveniences; 5 master's bedrooms; spacious grounds, outhouses, &c.; tennis court; trout stream; $1,200 for season; included in rent free ice and about $150 eggs, milk, butter, poultry from owner's farm. W. E. Finn, 165 Broadway.

To Rent—Fully furnished, Belle Terre Estates, 4 acres, 400 feet shore front, private dock, house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths; full particulars, with house plans and photos. Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Going to California; will rent to substantial adults for 5 or 7 months, exceptionally desirable elevator apartment; 7 large, light rooms, 2 baths; southern exposure; new high-class building; upper west side; newly and really luxuriously furnished; complete for housekeeping; linen, silver, victrola; unusually competent white maid will remain, if desired; rent, $175 monthly; shown by appointment, Tel. Audubon 6941, Apt. 10C.

Beautifully furnished apartment, every room facing the Drive; victrola, pianola; convenient, refined; always something to see either on the Drive, the bridle path, the promenade, or the water; was selected after three years' search. 644 Riverside Drive, (corner 142d St.) Apt. 5 E.

A congenial gentleman wanted to share housekeeping apartment, two or three months, during absence my family; not expensive, and convenient location. Address Fifty-fifty, L 77 Times.

THE ESTLING
228 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Newly decorated, furnished apartment, 7th floor; eight rooms and bath; moderate rental. Immediate possession.

315 West 79th, (corner Riverside Drive.)—Six large, airy rooms, neatly furnished, $100; unfurnished, $75; bargain; must rent.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Bright, newly decorated, furnished apartment; six rooms; one flight up; $33. Call afternoons. De Rivera, 204 West 114th St.

977th, 209 WEST.—Eight-room corner apartment; southern exposure; completely furnished. 7 E.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; $8-$9 weekly; all improvements.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet two-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire premises.

East Side.

To Sublease.—Furnished six room corner apartment, ground floor, all rooms large and light; especially suitable for doctor; possession by May 15. Superintendent, 136 East 67th St. Phone Plaza 8367.

Tastily and comfortably furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; best location on Washington Heights, Apartment 33, 3,875 Broadway, corner 162d St.

Apartments, two rooms, bath; restaurant; hotel service; $45 monthly up; $12 weekly up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Spacious apartment, 5 rooms and bath; magnificently furnished; complete household equipment. 3 Washington Square North.

Elevator, outside, sunny 8 rooms, bath; $65. Rose, 547 West 126d, (Broadway.)

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

159 WEST 45TH STREET,
near Broadway.—Elegant apartments, 7 light rooms and bath; beautifully decorated; steam heat, electric light, hot-water supply, elevator, hall boys.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

THE MONMOUTH,
2,035-7 7th Av., (adjoining corner 122d St.) High-class apartments, 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light, telephone, and shower; rents, $33 to $40. Apply Superintendent.

Unfurnished apartment to sublet; four rooms and two baths; could be divided into two apartments, two rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Telephone 2934 Columbus.

703-705 WEST 180TH STREET.
Modern apartment for rent, 5 all-light rooms and bath.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

923 St., 206 West, near Broadway.—Five, six, seven rooms and two baths; fireproof building; rents $340 to $1,400. Apply Superintendent on premises.

S. W. Cor. 164th St., 1,071 St. Nicholas Av.—Elevator apartments, telephone, all night service; 4 and 6 rooms. Apply on premises.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

East Side.

84th St., 147 East.—Desirable apartment, two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $25. Folsom Brothers, (Inc.,) 172 East 84th St.

Automobile Exchange

Twenty-five cents a line.

FINE USED CARS; FULL ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT. VELIE, OAKLAND, HUDSON, &c., ALL IN PERFECT RUNNING CONDITION AT PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU. SMALL DEPOSIT WILL SECURE GREAT BARGAINS. STORAGE FREE UNTIL SEASON OPENS. DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
CUMBERLAND GARAGE, INC.,
289 CUMBERLAND ST.
TELEPHONE 7846 PROSPECT, BROOKLYN.

For sale or trade, a new $2,000 Commercial Autocar in first-class condition; capacity 20 cwt.; will exchange for touring car of same value. M. W. Rillean, 404 Woolworth Building.

Winton, 1913; electric lights, self-starter; new paint and shoes cost $350; will accept $650. Mrs. Wiener, 56 E. 87th St. Lenox 442.

Wanted, six-cylinder Packard, reasonable. Dinguid, 1,272 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. 9474 Bedford.

Automobiles for Rent.

Private, brand new Peerless six; prettiest car on avenue; owner drives; daily; weekly; reasonable. M. J. TYMOFF, Schuyler 4420.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 0186 Col.

Seven-ton truck; day or month. Manly, 250 West 54th. Columbus 906.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto repairing; motors overhauled, painting, tops, slip covers; reasonable. Universal Auto Painting Company, 402 West 52d. (Columbus 4425.)

Expert overhauling, repairing, machine work. Imported gear forgings. Manly, 250 West 54th St.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobiles Wanted.

WOULD BUY GASOLINE COUPE CAR.
Must be late model.
Box 55, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $25.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. 225 West 57th Street. (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses.
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

Largest and Best School in U.
WEST SIDE Y. Send for Booklet and Pass
Y. M. C. A., to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col.
352 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; also room and board.

West Side.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Fine rooms, with every convenience, to rent with board.

33D STREET, 64 WEST.
Single room; table guests.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST., 135 WEST.—Board optional; double rooms; private baths; lavatory; steam; electricity.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Single rooms, exceptional; strictly kosher board; table board accommodation.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive, large, well-heated parlor suite, bath; other rooms, private bath; excellent board.

72D, WEST, Vicinity.—Select vacancies; private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large double room, with bath; second floor; superior cuisine.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large, small rooms with, without bath; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house offers two large rooms, exquisitely furnished, en suite, single, adjoining bath; also heated single room; superior cuisine; electricity; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small, warm rooms; conveniences, bath; gentlemen; private family.

78TH ST., 140 WEST.—Fine furnished large, small rooms; running water; good table.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; superior board; refined home; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

83D, 83-85 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; suite, singly; private bath; steam; electricity.

83D, 40 WEST.—A large sunny room; excellent Southern cooking; table guests.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

104TH, 79 WEST.—Large, small, neatly furnished rooms; excellent board; reasonable; phone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright rooms; delicious meals; $8 up, one; $14 up, two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

149TH ST., 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; home cooking; Subway; convenient; references required.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

THE WOODBURY, 885 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th Subway; beautiful house, with grounds, billiards, dancing.

Brooklyn.

FORT GREEN PLACE, 19.—Large, small rooms; young men; 5 minutes to Subway.

Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

YOUNG MAN wants nice room and board in private family, between 20th and 50th Sts.; quiet neighborhood; state terms. Offers to W. Schmid, 230 4th St., Union Hill.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

WHERE IS THIS HOTEL?

Only One-half of Rates Charged Elsewhere!

It is not in Brooklyn, Staten Island or the Bronx. No ferry. Twenty-eight minutes from Broadway. Attractively furnished, sunny rooms; steam heated, electric lighted; private tiled bathroom with every room. Two people can have room, including delicious table board, for $20, $22 and $25, depending on location of room. Larger suites for families. Modern family hotel; social life, dancing, &c. Send postal for beautifully illustrated booklet. Box L 56 Times.

New York City.

DR. KNIPE, physician and trainer, 85 Franklin St., Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

618T ST., 164 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; private house; unfurnished; no housekeeping; references.

107TH, 66 WEST.—High-class house; sunny room; one flight; adjoining bath; references; bachelors.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; absolutely reliable, earnest; $10-$12. F 241 Times Downtown.

COOK, &c.—Woman, good cook, plain washing; city, country. 337 West 49th St. Col.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter; street, reception gowns; expert remodeling; out; home preferred. Kelly, 878 6th Av. Telephone 4089 Columbus.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Respectable colored woman wishes half-time work or housekeeper position. Miller, 158 West 134th. Write, please.

PARLORMAID or Chambermaid, young girl; three years' references; city or country. Ahearn, care Nolan, 426 West 35th St.

SECRETARY.—Intelligent, well educated woman, now employed, desires opportunity for greater advancement than present position affords; possesses executive ability, proved by experience, and is exceptionally able in looking after details. Z 293 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years with one firm; thoroughly competent, dependable, conscientious, possessing desirable and essential qualifications; nice appearance; excellent references; salary $15. Valuable, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Florence Fredericks, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 1799.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) 5 years' experience, client correspondent, neat appearance; $10. F 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, familiar all office routine; Underwood adding machine; experienced, refined, and trustworthy; references. 128 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375, Domestic Service Agency, 203 W. 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references; thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 99th. Phone 5522 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,207 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS. — English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 290 East 10th. Orchard 5007.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

COMPANION.—A matronly woman, with trained nurse experience as a companion to elderly lady; must read well; good home; must have city references. T 146 Times.

SALESLADIES to solicit best class of homes in New York and Brooklyn; must be over 23, refined, and well dressed; call before 10 A. M.; salary and commission. Frantz Premier Co., 908 Mariridge Building.

WANTED.—General houseworker; must be good cook; white; German or Swedish preferred; reference required; small family; good wages. Seeman, 611 W. 110th. Apt. 4 C.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents a line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., N. Y. C.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Well educated; must be competent in English, German, and French correspondence; salary according to ability and experience.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large room; running water; also small rooms.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room, running water; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large front room; private house; telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 348, (44th—27 East 45th.)—Double, single rooms; well furnished; conveniences.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Nicely furnished steam heated single room; electricity; southern exposure.

40TH, 66 WEST. — Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelors.

45TH, 242 WEST.—Attractive parlor; running water; other rooms; hot water; phone.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid front room; private shower bath; electricity; steam; select residence.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; large, small room.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Oregon Apts.; high-class elevator bachelor apartments; outside, sunny rooms; hotel service; private family. Anderson, Apt. 5A.

55TH, 101 WEST. (Apt. 2.) — Attractive rooms; running water, steam; scrupulously clean.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Single room, with hot, cold water and heat; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; ONE FLIGHT; MEALS OPTIONAL; REASONABLE.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; suitable two; references.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful room; porcelain bath, telephone; references; board optional. Columbus 1894.

72D, 250 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; also single room; references; board optional. Phone Clark, Columbus 9946.

72D, (West End Av., 257.)—Fine, large rooms, suite; gentlemen. Phone Columbus 806.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Furnished room, with dressing room; breakfast optional; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family, large room, private bath; high-class references; owner.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, medium, small rooms; telephone; breakfast.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; excellently kept private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; southern exposure; gentlemen; reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room; every convenience and comfort; gentlemen.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone. Subway, elevated.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one medium; every convenience; see, appreciate; reference.

80TH ST., 137 WEST.—Elegant furnished room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome, large room; private bath, steam, electricity, telephone.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; pleasant, single room, adjoining bath; private residence; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large front room, well furnished; all conveniences; Summer rates; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small room; en suite, single; good board; moderate.

83D, 41 EAST.—Beautiful large light front rooms and bath, suitable for couples, with private family; references, phone, 8274 Lenox.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, light outside rooms, with, without private bath; moderate.

86TH, 837 WEST.—Large room with dressing room; unusually attractive; also hall room, most desirable location, near Riverside.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentleman only; private family; reference.

87TH, 330 WEST.—Well furnished sitting room, bedroom; private bathroom; $9; private house.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house, beautifully furnished, large rooms, private baths; other rooms.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, small rooms, 2d, 3d floor; board optional; references.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; Subway and "L" express.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 25 Nassau, Room 307. Telephone 7264 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Income tax statements prepared and filed; books opened, closed, adjusted. Acme Audit Co., 320 Broadway, Worth 572.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6270.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT, (23,) married, seeks engagement; familiar with modern methods of accounting; thoroughly efficient and capable assuming full charge; highly indorsed; moderate. T 139 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Good penman; quick, accurate at figures; moderate salary. Wm. Lynagh, 695 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2965.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 accountant; 12 years' experience; highest references; bond; 218. A 231 Times Downtown.

BOY, (19,) bright American, seeks position; can furnish references. E 370 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—27, neat, 9 years' experience; private; would like change; drive any make car, one you will appreciate; best of references furnished. W 36 Times.

COOK, VALET, &c.—Japanese man wants position cook, valet, houseworker, bachelor apt.; has references. Nikko, 2,137 B'way, N. Y.

ENGINEERING SALESMAN of ability and initiative seeks new opportunities; technically educated in mechanical and electrical engineering and salesmanship; sixteen years' broad experience. T 121 Times.

GARDENER, Scotch, married, no family, wants position; 20 years' experience; references first class. I. C., College Av., Bronx, New York.

PAINTER, paper hanger, plasterer; first-class mechanic. Robert Piazza, 1,858 Unionport Road, Bronx.

SALESMAN.—High-class, hustling salesman of good address and producer, wants position on salary and commission basis; references and bond furnished; reliable. W 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert stenographer and typist seeks position in evening or will consider spare time work. E 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, conscientious; thorough knowledge bookkeeping, office detail; salary moderate. F 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, secretary, (32;) nine years with prominent gentleman. Canadian, Times Harlem.

SWEATERS.—Foreman; six years' experience with up-to-date knitting mills; operates Jumbo and other machines; expert worker; possesses executive ability. F 260 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, engineer, plumber, electrician, with commanding knowledge of other trades, wishes to change position; office building preferred; interview solicited. W 38 Times.

WORK WANTED
for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.
WALL STREET EMPLOYEES RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 105. Tel. 3099 Rector.

YOUNG MAN, 23, experienced in lumber, mill office desires position; good penman; rapid figurer; excellent references. F 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, high school graduate, 5 years' secretarial experience, with excellent references, desires position. T 116 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, five years office and salesman; neat appearance; well educated; A1 references. Breger, 408 Manhattan Av.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

SALESMEN.

Several high-class salesmen wanted for Eastern States, New York City

COMPENSATION LAW REAL ALBANY TEST

Republican Senators Face a Strong Opposition to Proposal to Change Statute.

ADJOURNMENT TO BE SET

Conference Called and April 20 May Be Chosen — Other Bills Up This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The first real legislative fight of the session of 1915 is scheduled for tomorrow night, when the Senate Republican majority will marshal every member it can command in an effort to pass the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation law, providing for direct settlements between employer and employe. The stage was all set for the passage of the measure last week when the four Republican Senators from Brooklyn blocked the majority steam roller by bolting, leaving President protem Brown with one less then the twenty-six votes he needed to pass the bill. Under the leadership of Minority Leader Wagner the opponents to the basic change in the law have delayed the Republican programme for three weeks. Every movement of the Legislature has been met by appeals from labor organizations which regard the proposed change as an act framed in the interests of the casualty insurance companies.

While the Republican leaders in the upper House say they have enough votes to pass the measure, which also carries an emergency appropriation of $425,000 for the expenses of the Workmen's Compensation Commission until Oct. 1, it is known that there is a deep seated fear that the fight on the bill may mark the first break in the solid majority strength. The Republican strength in the upper House is thirty-four. The bolting of the Brooklyn members leaves thirty. Senators Ogden L. Mills and William M. Bennett of New York, are not counted upon to follow Senator Brown Senator Halliday is reported too ill to attend the session. This would leave the Republicans with a majority of one.

The situation is made acute by the report tonight that Senator Walter A. Wood, Jr., and one other up-State man will heed the pleas of their laboring constituents and vote against the measure. This would leave the Republicans one vote short. In addition, the position of Senator C. L. Thompson, Buffalo, is said to be uncertain.

The fate of the bill, then, rests largely on the attitude of the four Brooklyn Senators—Charles C. Lockwood, A. W. Burlingame, Jr., Robert W. Lawson, and A. J. Gilchrist. Senator Brown took them to task on Wednesday after their bolt, and the Capitol is watching with interest to see whether they will fall into line. The Senators say they will not vote for the measure as long as the direct settlement clause stands. Some who did not hear the Senators' declaration of principle see in their stand a move to help Controller Travis's fight on the Administration Tax measure.

To take stock of the situation, the Republicans have called a party conference for Tuesday night, when the question of final adjournment will be taken up. Speaker Sweet, of the Assembly, last week ordered Majority Leader Hinman to introduce a resolution proposing adjournment on April 2. Hinman refused. Senator Brown has sided with Hinman. Sweet is determined to have the resolution go before the Legislature and the Democrats are ready to join with any Republicans who may vote for the early adjournment. Sweet wants the Legislature to finish in time for the convening of the Constitutional Convention in April. It is said that the conference may fix the date of April 20 for final adjournment. This is said to be the wish of Senator Brown.

Gov. Whitman's bill providing for a re-organization of the State tax system may be reported from committee this week. This is another measure over which the Administration leaders are worrying, for Controller Travis, strong with many members of the Senate, is leading the fight against the measure which would take away from his office the collection of $11,000,000 in corporation taxes annually.

The Widows' Pension bill is also expected out of committee this week. This legislation, passed last year by a Republican Assembly and killed in a Democratic Senate, is believed to have little chance of passage in a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican. The Republican Organization leaders are openly hostile to the measure. The Democrats are willing to have the bill killed by the Republicans in order that its defeat may be made a campaign issue this Fall.

Gov. Whitman's bill for the re-organization of the Conservation Commission will also be considered this week. Mr. Hinman also promises to renew his advocacy of a three-headed Highway Commission. Finances for the State Militia, prisons, and Normal Schools will be considered by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday respectively. All appropriations will be included in one budget measure to be introduced by the Ways and Means Committee on March 15.

Abolition of the office of Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities and the creation of a Board of Regulation of State Institutions would be provided for in a bill which Hinman will introduce to-morrow. More than twenty State departments and bureaus have a part in the regulation of charitable and correctional institutions and it is the purpose of the bill to centralize their supervision and simplify their administration.

WANT SING SING RETAINED.

Executive Investigating Committee Oppose Plans of Prison Reformers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Hopes of prison reformers for the early abandonment of Sing Sing are buried in the report which will be submitted to the Legislature tomorrow night by the Executive Commission appointed last year to investigate the needs of all institutions receiving State aid. The probers not only do not advocate the abandonment of Sing Sing but urge that it be retained and recommend the appropriation of $600,000 for the construction of a new cell block at Ossining. The committee advocates that work on this cell house be begun at once.

This report is in accord with the recommendations in the annual report of Supt. of Prisons Riley, and is in direct opposition to the plan of Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, for the replacing of the Ossining penal institution by a big farm up-State.

The fight of the Prison Association of New York, headed by Mrs. August Belmont and Miss Anne Morgan for the abandonment of Sing Sing will, it is believed, have little effect in the carrying out of the recommendation of the commission. The commission was headed by Assemblyman MacDonald, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, which has the making of the budget.

That it is the intention of the present Republican Legislature to abandon the move for a prison to replace Sing Sing is indicated by the introduction last week of a bill by the majority to abolish the commission on new prisons and to repeal the appropriation for the purchase of a new prison site in eastern New York.

PLACES AT THE CONVENTION

Cullen, Guthrie, Ivins, and McDermott to be Named.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Ex-Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen of the Court of Appeals, William B. Guthrie, William M. Ivins, and Charles J. McDermott, President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, will be substituted as district delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which meets in April, for four district delegates not yet named, who will retire. Of the substitutes ex-Judge Cullen and Mr. McDermott are Democrats. Messrs. Guthrie and Ivins are Republicans. It is understood that two Democrats and two Republicans will retire to provide the vacancies in this case.

ASSAIL MAYOR'S COMMITTEE

Speakers at Church Meeting Denounce Its Work for Unemployed.

The Mayor's Committee on Unemployment was denounced as a failure and demands were made for its immediate abolition at a meeting in the Church of the Messiah last night.

The meeting was announced as a conference on unemployment, at which Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury and Bailey B. Burritt, general director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, would tell what the private and public charities were doing to relieve the situation. Mr. Kingsbury sent word at 8 o'clock that he was ill and could not come, while Mr. Burritt was made the target for prolonged heckling as soon as he had finished his statement of his organization's attitude toward unemployment. Max Heidelberg, a nephew of Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, said:

"The time has come when all men with honest convictions should join in repudiating the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment. I have watched its progress from the very start. Its first plan was to call for large sums of money to meet this unemployment issue. The heads of the charity organizations, Dr. Devine, Mr. White of Brooklyn, and others went to that first meeting and protested strongly. They protested so vehemently, in fact, that they succeeded in obtaining a long postponement of the call for funds. Now when the icy weather is past, when the hardest of the season is over, the Mayor's committee seems to realize that it permitted the charity organization leaders to induce it to make a mistake. A tardy call comes out when it is too late."

Mr. Burritt summed up the attitude of the charity organizations in this way:

"I do not maintain," he said, "that movements should not go on that have as their aim the making over of the relationship between the employe and the employer. I know, and so do most of those in charity work, that a chief cause of poverty is the fact that most of the rewards of industry go to the organizers of industry and too small a part of the rewards go to the workers as wages. I favor unemployment insurance as a means of putting on the industries involved the burden of unemployment. It is wrong to let the loss fall entirely on the individuals affected."

AIDING UNEMPLOYED GIRLS.

Y. W. H. A. Reception, with Address, Music, and Refreshments.

The Emergency Relief Committee on Unemployed Girls of the Y. W. H. A., of which Mrs. Alexander Kohut is Chairman, gave a reception at the association's new building at 34 West 110th Street, yesterday afternoon, to about 400 girls. Mrs. Kohut made an address in which she urged the girls to fit themselves for their vocations, not only before they begin work, but while they are employed. She said the present problem of unemployment was due not only to the business depression, but to the fact that many of the girls lacked training. There was an address also by Miss Rose Summerfelt of the Clara Hirsch Home. There was a musical programme, and refreshments, furnished by Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, were served.

The committee includes in its membership Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Bernard Naumburg, Mrs. Walter Liebman, Mrs. Francis Pollack, Mrs. Belle Freedman, Mrs. Nathan Brill, and Mrs. Cyrus Sulzberger.

NOVELTY IN SUFFRAGE WEEK

Two "Married Couples' Days" Scheduled at the Shop.

To prove the unifying effect of a belief in woman suffrage Wednesday and Friday of this week are to be "married couples' days" at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue. On Wednesday the speakers will be Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Laidlaw, and Mr. and Mrs. William Demorest, with Mrs. Boissevain in the chair. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks will speak on Saturday with Dr. and Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rascus, and Dr. Benjamin S. Barringer and his wife, Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer. Mrs. Marks is to be in the chair.

The speakers and Chairmen for the other days of the week will be: Monday, Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. J. W. Brannan, Chairman; Tuesday, Margery Benton Cook, and William S. Bennet, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Chairman; Thursday, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale and Alfred Barnes Boardman, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Chairman; Friday, Mrs. Mabel Powers, Miss Mary Nutting, and Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Chairman.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN BOOTH.

Arrange for Balloting at the Made-in-U. S. A. Exposition.

A Made-in-U. S. A. suffrage booth will be placed in the National Made-in-U. S. A. Exposition, to open at the Grand Central Palace on March 6, by the Empire State Campaign Committee. Suffragists and anti-Suffragists will have a chance to vote there on the suffrage question every day for a week.

There will be separate ballot boxes for men and women so as to get a line on the way the two sexes vote. Wednesday will be Suffrage Day. A huge suffrage banner will fly from the outside of the building and smaller banners, pennants, and streamers will be everywhere inside, while pretty girls will put a suffrage tag on every sympathizer who passes the place.

The Suffragists are trying to sell great numbers of tickets for the exposition, for the management has offered them 50 per cent. on them.

BECKER STORY A CANARD.

Perkins Denies He Has Affidavit Accusing Condemned Man.

Reports yesterday that District Attorney Perkins had the affidavit of a man who said he had been urged by ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker to murder Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, were denied last night by Mr. Perkins, who gave out this statement:

The District Attorney has not in his possession any such affidavit as that described. It is needless to add that the article in the afternoon newspaper which tells of its existence did not emanate directly or indirectly from the District Attorney's office. I extremely regret the publication of any suggestion as to what witnesses who did not testify at Becker's trial might have sworn to had they testified there.

The affidavit was said to contain the confession of a friend of "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz that Becker and Jack Rose had urged him three or four days before Rosenthal's death to commit the murder. Rose said that the story had "some semblance of fact." Gov. Whitman, who prosecuted Becker at the second trial, was in New York yesterday, but would not discuss the Becker case.

BRIDGE IS PLACED WITH AID OF TIDE

New Elevated Structure on the Third Avenue Line Is Going Up Across the Harlem.

ONE SPAN IS IN POSITION

Old Ironwork Removed and New Substituted with Help of the River's Ebb and Flow.

Traffic on the Third Avenue elevated line north of 129th Street was suspended this morning to permit of the installation of the first span of the new elevated bridge across the Harlem River. This was made necessary because the third tracking of the elevated lines has demanded the use of a double-decked structure, while the old bridge had merely a single deck.

The new bridge, which will be of the drawbridge type, is being constructed in three sections, and two of them, the north and south spans, have been built up on scows in the Harlem River close to the old structure. It was the southern span which was replaced this morning. Underneath it a sturdy scow was anchored, on which was built a scaffold or "false work." As the scow sank with the falling tide, this false work was built up until it was immediately against the bottom of the bridge. Then as the tide flowed in the scow rose and with it the false work. This forced the bridge span from its anchorage, and it was a simple matter to tow it away from its old site.

Meanwhile the new double-decked span was waiting on top of the false work on its scow. As soon as the old span was gone, it was floated down to take its place, and as the tide receded and the scow sank it gradually settled to its bearings on the bridge pillars. This process will be repeated with regard to the northern span in a few weeks, and then the work of preparing the centre span will be pushed. Terry & Tench, Inc., contractors for the Interborough, are in charge of the work.

It was hoped last night that the job would be finished by 10 o'clock this morning. While it is in progress and train service across the Harlem River is interrupted, transfers will be given to passengers from 129th Street on the Manhattan side of the river to 133d or 138th Street in the Bronx.

EDWARD ENGEL DIES.

Fell from a Street Car, Suffered Concussion of the Brain.

Edward Engel, 36 years old, son of Martin Engel, once a power in Tammany circles, died in the People's Hospital early yesterday of concussion of the brain. He fell from a street car at Lexington Avenue and 109th Street last Monday, but was able to reach home unassisted. Soon thereafter he lost the power of speech, but remained under medical treatment at home until Friday, when his condition made his removal to the People's Hospital necessary. There he was attended by Dr. Julius Broder, the visiting physician. The younger Engel's home was at 46 Stuyvesant Place. He was an active Tammany Hall man.

At the home of Martin Engel, 29 East Third Street, it was explained that Edward Engel had died of spinal meningitis. It was said he had been ill for a week at the home of a brother, and it was denied he had met with serious injury when he fell from a street car.

The hospital authorities reported to the Coroners' Office that death was due to concussion of the brain. Coroner Hellenstein gave a permit for burial, giving concussion of the brain as the cause of death.

CALL OF SPRING AT CONEY.

50,000 Visiting Island Find Bathing and Other Amusements.

More than 50,000 persons enjoyed the finest Sunday of the year yesterday by going to Coney Island, where most of the amusements, except Steeplechase and Luna Parks, were in operation. Six-car trains ran over the B. R. T. all afternoon, and there was extra service on the street railways. Many rode on trolley cars running temporarily on the new Sea Beach line extension of the B. R. T. elevated.

Peddlers of candy and frankfurters started up all over the island at the touch of Spring, and the island's press agent was active for the first time this year. He handed out stories of how a girl, one of the hardiest of the Winter bathers, had jilted her fiancé because his constitution could not stand surf bathing when the thermometer was below freezing. The publicity man also told how Abel Blakeman of the Polar Bear Club had won a bet by promenading on the Brighton boardwalk in a straw hat, shirtwaist, and white duck trousers.

More than 100 men and women went into the surf at the Parkway Baths and about the same number at other parts of the island.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY.

Ossip and Clara Gabrilowitsch Soloists at Third Concert.

The Russian Symphony Society gave the third of its concerts at the Century Opera House last night before a large audience. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, and Clara Gabrilowitsch, contralto, were the soloists. The programme included the overture to "Prince Igor" by Borodine, Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" fantasie, pieces by Ippolitow-Ivanow, Sibelius, Glasounow, and Rubinstein, Liadow's "Enchanted Lake," and Ippolitow-Ivanow's "Two Caucasian Sketches," besides Rubinstein's concerto in D minor, played by Mr. Gabrilowitsch and the orchestra, and two groups of Russian songs sung by Mme. Gabrilowitsch.

This music was played acceptably by Mr. Altschuler and his men, although there was little of the fine play of nuance that marks the highly developed symphony orchestra. The strings proved the most dependable and accomplished section of the organization.

Nathan P. Beers's Funeral.

The funeral of Nathan Perry Beers, for sixty-three years a teacher in the public schools of this city, was held yesterday afternoon at his late home, 124 West Eleventh Street. The service was in charge of Polar Star Lodge, F. and A. M., of which Mr. Beers was a member, and was conducted by Past Master Frank L. Hamilton. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Beers died on Thursday in his ninety-third year. Among his former pupils who attended the service was Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

France offers you the very best it has in wines

F. CHAUVENET'S

RED CAP

THE RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY OF FRANCE

Steer clear of imitations. Look for the words—"Chauvenet-Red Cap"—on capsule and neck band.

H. P. FINLAY & CO., LTD., N. Y.

SIR WILLIAM EDEN.

English Artist's Heir Is at Present Interned in Germany.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22.—Sir William Eden, the artist and land owner, died yesterday. His eldest son was killed at Ypres in November, and the heir to the baronetcy is at present interned in Germany.

Sir William, seventh Baronet of Auckland and fifth of Maryland, was a descendent of Sir Robert Eden, the last British Governor of Maryland, who married a sister of the last Lord Baltimore in 1776. The dead Baronet was born in 1849 and succeeded his father in 1873. He was a Lieutenant in the Eighth Hussars, and later Colonel commanding the Second Battalion of Durham Light Infantry. For nine seasons he was master of the South Durham Fox Hounds. He owned about 8,000 acres and had his seat at Windlestone, Ferry Hill, Durham.

His eldest son, John, killed at Ypres, was 26 years old at the time of his death. The new Baronet is Timothy Calvert Eden, born in 1893.

KILLS HUSBAND, ENDS LIFE.

Wife of Dr. Humphreys's Florist Shoots Herself After Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 21.—Ill feeling of long standing which had existed between Harold Losee and his wife, Vera, culminated today in the murder of the husband and the suicide of the wife. Losee was employed as florist by Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute, and the double tragedy occurred in a small house on his estate in the Normandy Heights section, just outside of Morristown. The bodies were discovered on the kitchen floor by Patrick Pillion, a gardener. The man had a bullet wound in the back of his head and the woman had shot herself just back of the right ear. An autopsy was performed on the bodies this evening. It was the position of the wounds which convinced the county authorities that the woman did the killing.

It is said that Mrs. Losee had threatened to kill her husband several times and that he stood in fear of her. For the last month Mrs. Losee had been visiting Losee's parents at Highland Falls, N. Y., and returned yesterday. A letter was found in Losee's pocket, dated at Highland Falls, Feb. 14, and signed "Mother," stating that "Vera is coming home Saturday," and asking him to settle their differences.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TO-DAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. ETHEL BARRYMORE in HER TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS THE SHADOW

LYCEUM West 45th St. Eves at 8:20. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat. MATINEE TO-DAY ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Extra Holiday Matinee To-day. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop. New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 3 MATINEES. OTIS SKINNER in "THE SILENT VOICE."

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST NIGHTS. LAST MATINEES. MARIE CAHILL. RICHARD CARLE. "90 IN THE SHADE"

HUDSON West 44th St. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY Wed. (Pop.), & Sat. 2:15. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Thur. & Sat. 2:20. "Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER. Today 2:15; Tonight 8:15; also Thurs. & Sat. Evs. & Sat. Mat. BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles & The Lion. Tues., Wed. & Fri. Evs. at 8:15. Wed. Mat. at 2. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 8th Av., 23d St. Evs. 25 to $1. MATINEE TODAY, 25c, 50c & 75c. FISKE O'HARA in "Jack's Ransom"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. INSIDE THE LINES. A New Play by EARL DERR BIGGERS.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tomor'w & Sat. 2:15. Matinees Today and Tomorrow. YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others. NEW BURLESQUE "SONG OF SONGS."

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00. ON TRIAL

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. Mts. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY, 25c TO $1.50. Polygamy. Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. MATINEE TODAY. Rose Melville in "Sis Hopkins."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. Mme. Emma Calve. Edward Abeles & Co., 4 Marx Bros. & Co., others. COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Fannie Ward, Wm. Morris Co., Frank Fogarty, Bonnie Glass and others. ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Cecile & Mehlis, Grace Leigh & Tilo & others. Walter C. Kelly.

BROADWAY THEA., B'way, 41st St. Prices, Daily 11:30 to 11:30. 10-15-25. FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK. Home of PARAMOUNT PICTURES. Daily Twos & Wed. Symphony Orchestra & Organ. Con. Thurs., MARY PICKFORD in "The Country Boy" "Mistress Nell"

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 40th St. East of B'way. CLEVER ONES. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today, Fri., & Sat., 2:30.

81 at St. Thea., on B'way now. Marguerite Clark in "The Goose Girl." Thur., Fri., Sat., Sun., Mary Pickford in "MISTRESS NELL." Best vaudeville 1:30 to 11 P. M. 10, 15, 25c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—DAILY MAT. 25c. and 50c. EVELYN NESBIT and JACK CLIFFORD AND 10 OTHER BIG ACTS.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesques. Mat. Fat White & The 20th Jubilee. To-day.

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mats. To-day. Burlesques. THE HEART CHARMERS.

THIRD BILTMORE MORNING MUSICALE, GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL Biltmore

"Acknowledged to be the Greatest Musical Successes in America."

FRIDAY, FEB. 26TH, AT 11:30.

FRANCES ALDA SOPRANO

FRITZ KREISLER VIOLINIST

GIOVANNI MARTINELLI TENOR

IN WONDERFUL PROGRAM.

Reserved Seats, $3, now at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43rd to 44th Street. Winter Circus OF SUBLIMATED SUPREMACY! Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Nights 25c to $1.50.

48TH ST. THEA., near 8'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats $2.00.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat., 2:30. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY. MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP." Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE." Gallery 50c. Balcony. Fine Dollar Seats.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY. LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night. Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton. ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

LYRIC 42d West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY. THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th St., nr. B'y. WM. L. SHERRY Presents ROSWORTH'S "HYPOCRITES!" Today 2:30—25c & 50c. Tonight 8:20—25c to $1.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. Beg. MON., MARCH 1 (Seats Thurs.). PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY, in The Adventure of Lady Ursula

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. The Play That Has Everything UNDER COVER

WINTER GARDEN EXTRA MAT. TODAY. Evgs. at 8. MAID IN AMERICA. Matinee Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway. ROBERT B. MANTELL Last Week. Today at 2..... JULIUS CAESAR. Tonight at 8..... Beginning MONDAY, MARCH 1 (Seats Thurs.) EMMA TRENTINI and CLIFTON CRAWFORD in THE PEASANT GIRL

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY. THE WHITE FEATHER. THRILLS and LAUGHS. NO SHOOTING.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs 8:15. Mats. Tod'y, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY. SINNERS. BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY AT 2. LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Mr. Holbrook Blinn in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 3 PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30, inc. Sun. Daily Mats. (Except Sun.) 2:30. James Barnes' Wonderful Pictures, Through Central Africa

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Prices. Mat. To-day, 25c, 50c & 75c. SAM BERNARD THE BELLE OF BOND STREET.

WEST END Mats. Tues. & Thurs. Mat. Saturday, 25c-50c. Evenings 25c, 50c, 75c. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. All seats 25c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. THIS WEEK: FINE FEATHERS.

39th Annual Dog Show. Westminster Kennel Club. Feb. 22-23-24-25. Madison Square Garden. Admission One Dollar.

NOW PLAYING Thomashefsky Houston and 2d Ave. Phone 2612 Orchard. GREATEST COMEDY PLAY. THE GREEN MILLIONAIRE. דער גרינער מיליאנער. By A. S. Schomer, Author of "TO-DAY." Produced by BORES THOMASHEFSKY. Seats 8 Weeks in Advance. Extra—2 performances Washington's Birthday. NOW PLAYING

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 25, at 2:30. Tuesday Evening, March 2, at 8:30. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES. ISADORA DUNCAN. Programme includes Viennese Dances of Beethoven (first time in America), Waltzes of Brahms and Schubert. Popular Prices. Tickets at Box Office.

MR. WALTER DAMROSCH. Will donate the entire receipts of his Six Explanatory Recitals at the Piano ON Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy to the Vacation War Relief Committee. Six Afternoons, begin Wed., March 10. Subscriptions, $2, $3, $4, $5 & $7. At Room 1202 and Box Office Aeolian Hall; also 38 W. 39th St. The entire receipts will be given to the Vacation War Relief Committee.

SYMPHONY. SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Fri. Aft., Feb. 26; Sun. Aft., Feb. 28. Soloist, Ferruccio BUSONI. Tschaikowsky, Suite No. 3; Beethoven, Emperor Concerto E flat; Strauss, Symphonic Poem, "Death and Transfiguration." Seats at Box Office. AEOLIAN HALL.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Eve., Feb. 27, at 8:30. INTERCOLLEGIATE GLEE CLUB MEET. Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania assisted by the University Glee Club of New York. Judges: Horatio Parker, Arthur Mees and Arthur D. Woodruff. Tickets 50c. to $2.00. Boxes, $15 & $18. Management Foster & David.

PHILHARMONIC. SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. Next Thurs. Evg., 8:15; next Fri. Aft., 2:30. Soloist AMATO. PASQUALE AMATO. Beethoven, Wagner, Reger, Rossini, Smetana. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

EDWIN EMERSON War Correspondent for the N.Y. World about his five months' EXPERIENCES AT THE FRONT IN AN ILLUSTRATED TALK. CARNEGIE HALL, Tonight, 8:15 P. M. MOTION PICTURE BATTLE SCENES. Seats 50c. to $1.50—NOW ON SALE.

Grand Central Palace Lex Ave. & 46th St. DAILY 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. SPORTSMAN'S SHOW. Trap-Shooting, Fly Casting, School Boys' Rifle Shoot, Trappers, Guides, Live Game, Wild Animals, Kids, 50c. Children, 25c. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. EVE., FEB. 24. ADDRESS BY SECRETARY BRYAN on "THE NEW ERA". Auspices CIVIC FORUM. Tel. 4807 Bryant. Seats $1.50 to 25c. Now on sale at Box Office.

BURTON HOLMES CARNEGIE HALL TO-DAY AT 3. GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. Prices 50c. to $1.50. 800 Good Seats at 50c.

LITTLE THEATRE, FRI. AFT., FEB. 26, AT 3. Song Recital CLARA GABRILOWITSCH. $2, $1.50, $1. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. COPELAND PIANIST. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Now to 11:30 P. M. WM. H. CRANE in "DAVID HARUM." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10-50c. Next Week—"A Gentleman of Leisure."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 3-Part Drama, "THE ENEMIES," and 5 Other Special Pictures.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Matinees Today, Wednesday and Saturday. SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA CO. TODAY, "AIDA." TONIGHT "MARTHA."

SPECIAL WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DINNER. CABARET DANCING. $1.00. NOON TO 9:30 P. M.

Onions, Olives, Sweet Mixed Pickles, Pickled Beets, Cold Slaw. Choice. Canape Reisenweber, Grapefruit Maraschino, Selected Blue Points on the Half Shell or Cocktail, Little Neck Clams on the Half Shell or Cocktail. Soups (Choice.) Cream of Celery, Consomme Martha Washington, Chicken Soup, Old Fash. Vegetable Soup. Fish or Entrees (Choice.) Crabmeat a la Bavigotte, Baked Bluefish, Fried Codfish Steak, Sauce, Broiled Halibut, Lamb Chops, Subise, Beef Saute, Hungarian Style, Home Made Noodles, Cutlets of Turkey, a la Reine, Blanquet of Veal.

Roasts to Order. (Choice.) Long Island Duckling, Shoulder Fresh Jersey Pork, Leg of Canada Mutton. To Order. (10 or 15 Minutes.) Small Beefsteak, Saute Reisenweber, Fresh Mushrooms, Shoulder of Milk Veal, Eminee of Chicken a la King, Broiled Breast of Chicken, Fried Young Pork Chops, Noisette of Lamb, Chicken Livers Saute, Scrambled Eggs, Spanish Omelette, Omelette with Chives. Cold Dishes (Choice.) Sirloin of Beef, Roast Prime Ribs of Beef, Roast Lamb, Roast Pork.

Sliced Chicken, Liebervurst, Sliced Ham and Turkey, Virginia Ham, Star Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Assorted Cold Cuts of Meat and Swiss Cheese, Pickled Lamb's Tongue, Salami. Salads (Choice.) Mixed, Escarole, Chicory, Potato Salad, Cold Slaw or Dill Pickle served with Cold Meats if desired. Dessert or Cheese (Choice.) Peach Pie, Sorbet, Strawberry Ice Cream, Vanilla Ice Cream, Coffee Cake, Fancy Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Raisin Cake, Eclair Chocolade, Strawberry Tart, Swiss Cheese, Brie, Port du Salut, Cream, Demi-Tasse.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. CONTINUOUS CABARET beginning Dinner to Close. ALL STAR ACTS. NELL MORGAN & DONALD CRANE ROYAL COMMAND TO DANCE WITH KING ALFONSO in phenomenal dances in Ball Room. BETTY FRANK LLOYD. MUDGE COX & FANNING in the Triple Tango. Afternoon Tea Dances, 4 to 7 p. m. Direction of Mark Minuse. Dan Caslar's Orchestra. AFTER THEATRE SUPPER $1.00. BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25.

A LENTEN DINNER served in the Grill every Evening. Crab Flake Cocktail. Steamed Oysters, Harvey. Virginia Pepper Hash. Planked Shad and Roe. Grapefruit Salad. Alabama Waffles. Coffee.

SHANLEY'S. Broadway—43rd to 44th St. THE FAMOUS DINNER PLACE. THE GREAT AFTER-THEATRE RESORT. Seasonable Seven-Course Lenten Luncheon, 75c (Music). Cabaret Extraordinaire. Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

To-Night at McDonald's. In Honor of the Holiday. A Special Dinner at $1. Souvenirs—Music. Our regular $1 Dinner is famous, for a la Carte portions are served—not mere courses of "samples". Restaurant 65-67 West 38th St. Men's Grill 62-64 West 39th St.

CENTURY FAREWELL WEEK Evs. at 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY, 2:15. Prices 25c to $3.00. PAVLOWA. THE INCOMPARABLE. To-day Mat., "AM